Neighbourhood Trends in Divided Cities:

Income Inequality, Social Polarization & Spatial Segregation

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

J. David Hulchanski

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The focus of this bibliography is on the way in which Western cities (i.e., generally the OECD countries) are internally divided (or partitioned) on the basis of socio-economic and ethno-cultural status, and the reasons why these divisions exist and the ways in which they are changing.

The focus is:

- the socio-economic and spatial impacts of the gentrification and related neighbourhood change processes;

- the impact of macro level contexts such as globalization and neoliberal policies on urban outcomes and neighbourhoods;

- changes in the nature, extent and impact of discrimination and segregation on cities and neighbourhoods; and

- the changing location of wealthy and poor neighbourhoods, and the changing nature and extent of income inequality and income polarization within and among neighbourhoods in a city.

This bibliography is partially annotated with the original summaries (abstracts) as provided by the author or publisher.

It was complied as part of the Neighbourhood Change Community University Reseach Alliance.

Though large, by searching with keywords, this bibliography should help researchers build upon the existing literature.

Neighbourhoods CURA research team associated with this bibliography: Larry S. Bourne; Rick Eagan, Maureen Fair, Paul Hess, J. David Hulchanski, David Ley, Richard Maaranen, Robert A. Murdie, Sylvia Novac, Emily Paradis, Damaris Rose, Monica Sarty, R. Alan Walks.

Selected quotes about "divided cities"

The age of extremes. "Thus a new age of extremes is upon us. In the social ecology now being created around the globe, affluent people increasingly will live and interact with other affluent people, while the poor increasingly will live and interact with other poor people. The social worlds of the rich and the poor will diverge, creating the potential for radical differences in thought, action, values, tastes, and feelings, and for the construction of a new political geography that divorces the interests of the rich from the welfare of the poor."

– **Douglas S. Massey.** (1996). "The Age of Extremes: Concentrated Affluence and Poverty in the Twenty-First Century." Demography, 33(4), p.403.

An increase in inequality in increasingly divided cities. "'Is there a new spatial order in cities' is the question around which this book has been centered. Our answer is: 'No'. But there is change, important and visible change, with very significant impacts on the lives of our cities' people. Those changes may be summarized as an increase in the strength of divisions in the city and the inequality among them. Their specific spatial manifestations include:

- strengthened structural spatial divisions among the quarters of the city, with increased inequality and sharper lines of division among them;
- wealthy quarters, housing those directly benefiting from increased globalization, and the quarters of the professionals, managers, and technicians that serve them, growing in size and in the defensiveness of the walls erected against others;
- quarters of those excluded from the globalizing economy, with their residents more and more isolated and walled in;
- increasing walling among the quarters, from defensive citadels to gated upper and middle income communities to confined and barricaded poor neighborhoods;
- increased totalization of life within each quarter, combining residential, work, commercial, and recreational uses separately for the occupants of each;
- the increase in prevalence and depth of specific new spatial formations within these structural divisions;
- more prominent and more extensive citadels at the top, disproportionately serving a global elite;
- edge cities, an extension and expansion of the suburbanization of residence and work for the middle class and some of the professional -managerial class;
- continuing formation of immigrant enclaves of lower-paid workers both within and outside the global economy, with a continuing and often increasing emphasis on ethnic solidarity within them;
- a more integrated and much larger regionalization of economic activity, with new outer centers of activity increasing in importance;
- ghettoization of the excluded, developed in the United States, but a visible tendency in many other countries;

- a set of "soft" locations particularly vulnerable to change, which may also serve as markers of the direction and intensity of influence of globalization trends.

There is, then, no standard pattern, no *"The* Globalized City," no single new spatial order within cities all over the world. The patterns produced by the processes summarized as "globalization" are quite varied, and some are described in detail in the book. But there is a set of common trends that, taken together, form a pattern, standing in some orderly relationship to each other. Looking back at the alternate theories of the consequences of globalization, interdependent polarization vs. exclusion, in effect both are correct: the rich get richer (and form citadels and exclusionary enclaves) and the poor get poorer; most are needed (often forming immigrant enclaves), but some poor are left out (and confined to excluded ghettos)."

> – **Peter Marcuse & Ronald van Kempen**. (2000). Conclusion: a changed spatial order. In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Globalizing cities: A new spatial order?* (pp. 249 – 275). Oxford: Blackwell. pp. 272-273

What determines the present and future of divided cities? "From this paper it has become clear that a number of issues and developments mentioned in older theories of urban change are crucial when we want to explain the emergence, existence and developments of divided cities. It is impossible to look at divided cities without paying attention to individual preferences and individual constraints and opportunities. Of course, these opportunities are shaped by many developments that are far beyond the reach of the individual (including globalisation and other macro-level developments). But in essence the individual, or household, still has to be seen as an important decision maker with respect to housing market behaviour and the place where one resides. Residents of a city "... are not simply puppets dancing to the tune of socioeconomic and political logics..." (Beauregard & Haila, 1997, p. 328). Various institutional arrangements, including the role of individuals within institutions, add to the complexity of the explanation of divided cities. Most local and national states have changed their goals and their way of working, but they do still exist and are still important in determining the future of cities.

How divisions emerge and develop is at least partly determined by a number of contingencies. If we do not recognise these contingencies, which can work out very differently for each place, it is impossible to explain differences between cities. The specific morphology of cities, their histories, their geographical characteristics, the extent of inequality in a society are just a few of these contingencies that determine the present and future of divided cities.

Globalisation is without any doubt an important development in the present era and it pervades every continent, every city, neighbourhood or even individual. But it would be wrong to put too much weight on this development and lose sight of the important urban actors, such as individuals, households and institutions (including governments). One of the most important urban questions is how to get the best out of the interaction between macro-developments on the one hand and local opportunities on the other hand. To achieve this, concrete mechanisms by which these national and international forces produce specific spatial changes within cities should be found (Marcuse, 1997). Because these mechanisms are in most cases still unclear and because they differ between contexts, this might be seen as an important task in the future—a joint effort by urban geographers, urban sociologists, urban economists, urban planners and maybe many others."

> — **Ronald van Kempen** (2007). Divided cities in the 21st century: Challenging the importance of globalization. *Journal of Housing and Built Environment*, 22 (1), 13 - 31.

An agenda for research on divided cities.　"The implications of this account are that research on divided cities needs to engage much more with residence and new patterns of investment associated with housing and not to simply deduce spatial and social impacts from evidence about economic restructuring or welfare regimes. The research agenda needs to engage more directly with five dimensions.

First it needs to address the significance of different political and financial arrangements, organisational culture and the capacity (at different spatial scales) to effect change. This includes revitalisation strategies and their impacts.

Second it needs to address the significance of the changing and weakening of welfare state redistribution and with increased partitioning of citizenship rights.

Third it should address the key dimensions of demographic change and international migration which will affect the particular trajectories of different cities.

Fourth it should directly identify the new role for welfare state remnants and relic neighbourhoods including mass housing and other state constructed residential neighbourhoods.

Finally it should put new patterns of housing investment and of residence at the heart of the account."

— **Ronald van Kempen & Alan Murie** (2009). "The new divided city: Changing patterns in European cities." Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie. 100(4), 377–398.

Selected Bibliography

Abu-Laban, Y., & Garber, J. A. (2005). **The construction of the geography of immigration as a policy problem – The United States and Canada compared.** *Urban Affairs Review, 40* (4), 520 – 561.

> The release of 2000 U.S. Census and 2001 Canadian Census data sparked significant interest in immigrant dispersal outside major urban centers. This article analyzes how the meaning of immigration settlement patterns is socially constructed by using a comparative textual analysis of newspaper coverage of census findings as well as government documents and think tank studies. The authors argue that in Canada, immigration settlement is interpreted as a national policy problem necessitating federal state intervention, whereas presentations in U.S. print media construct immigration settlement as the outcome of choices made by individual immigrants and, thus, as local policy problems. In each case, construction of immigrant dispersal draws on national mythologies and omits alternative interpretations of the geography of immigrant settlement.

Abu-Lughod, J.L. (1999). *New York, Chicago, Los Angeles: America's global cities.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

> New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles are among the handful of cities in the world that can be called "global." Janet L. Abu-Lughod's book is the first to compare them in an ambitious in-depth study that takes into account each city's unique history, following their development from their earliest days to their current status as players on the global stage. Unlike most other global cities, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles all quickly grew from the nearly blank slate of the American landscape to become important beyond the nation's borders early in their histories. As a result, Abu-Lughod is able to show the effect of globalization on each city's development from its beginnings. While all three are critical to global economics and the spread of American culture to the farthest reaches of an increasingly interlinked world, their influence reflects their individual histories and personalities. In a masterful synthesis of historical and economic information, Abu-Lughod clarifies how each city's global role is—and will be—affected by geography, ethnicity of population, political institutions, and tradition of governance.

Albrow, M. (1996). **The global age: State and society beyond modernity.** Cambridge: Polity Press.

> Many authors who discuss the idea of globalization see it as continuing pre-established paths of development of modern societies. Post-modernist writers, by contrast, have lost sight of the importance of historical narrative altogether. Martin Albrow argues that neither group is able to recognize the new era which stares us in the face. A history of the present needs an explicit epochal theory to understand the transition to the Global Age. When globality displaces modernity there is a general decentering of state, government, economy, culture, and community. Albrow calls for a recasting of the theory of such institutions and the relations between them. He finds an open potential for society to recover its abiding significance in the face of the declining nation state. At the same time a new kind of citizenship is emerging.

Andersen, H. S. (1995). **Explanations of urban decay and renewal – what can Europe learn from American research.** *Netherlands Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, 10* (1), 65 – 86.

> "The purpose of this article is twofold. First, we review what Europe can learn from American research on the causes of urban decay. Then, from that perspective, we discuss the grounds for public involvement in urban renewal and, especially, urban housing rehabilitation. We posit that there are general economic and social forces operating on the housing market that lead to failing maintenance and decay, primarily in private rented housing. This claim is based on a survey of American research on processes of decay and renewal in the unregulated housing market."

Andersen, H. S. (2002). **Can deprived housing areas be revitalised? Efforts against segregation and neighbourhood decay in Denmark and Europe**. *Urban Studies*, 39 (4), 767 - 790.

Research literature on area-based initiatives in deprived urban areas in Europe shows that there is no general agreement on the purpose of such revitalisation programmes. Evaluations of the programmes come to very different conclusions on the effects of the efforts, but the majority are negative in the sense that they find that conditions have not improved in the supported areas. An important reason for this is our uncertain understanding of the nature of deprived areas. In Denmark, an extensive effort in 500 deprived social housing estates during 1995-98 had as one of its main purposes the combatting of processes leading to increased deprivation. These estates had increasingly lost competitiveness in the housing market, due to the perception that they had become 'excluded places'. The main instruments have been rent decreases, physical improvements and support for organisational and social changes. An extensive research evaluation of the programme has shown that this strategy has stopped the negative trends in the estates, but also that further and longer-term efforts will be needed to create new and positive development.

Andersen, H.S. (2002). **Excluded places: The interaction between segregation, urban decay and deprived neighbourhoods.** *Housing, Theory & Society*, *19* (3/4), 153 - 169.

In the research literature deprived urban neighbourhoods are understood largely as spatially concentrated pockets of poverty and their emergence is explained as a result of increasing social inequality in the cities. There is evidence, however, to indicate that the relationship between the general social and economic development of cities and the emergence of deprived neighbourhoods is not so simple. This article refers to studies that show how self-perpetuating processes of social and physical decay occur in these areas and have a strong and separate importance for deprivation and segregation. The character of such processes is illustrated with empirical evidence based on a Danish study of 500 deprived social housing estates. It is argued that a new understanding of deprived neighbourhoods is required and that it is appropriate to regard them as "excluded places" that become increasingly isolated from the rest of the city.

Andersson, R. (1999). **'Divided cities' as a policy-based notion in Sweden.** *Housing Studies*, *14* (5), 601 - 624.

It is argued in this paper that Swedish policies are undergoing changes in relation to 'geographical thinking'. Traditionally, urban issues have played a less significant role in the national policy domain than have regional issues. The shift towards a greater emphasis on urban issues is based mainly on arguments for equality, indeed on the same basic arguments that have been pushed for decades by advocates of the regional policy domain. The concept of distance, however, is changing from notions of physical distance in regional policy to social distance in the field of urban policy. Three years ago, the Swedish Social Democratic Government set up several committees and commissions. Their purpose was to analyse thoroughly issues concerning housing, immigration, immigrant policies, and social exclusion in the metropolitan areas. These commissions comprised Members of Parliament and experts from universities and central and local public authorities. Most of these commissions have now finalised the work and made their policy recommendations. One of the commissions-the Commission on Metropolitan Areas-called its latest report, published in September 1997, *Divided Cities*. The commission's main conclusion was that the three major metropolitan areas in Sweden are clearly segregated according to ethnic and socio-economic criteria, but that economic and social segregation-not ethnic-is the basic underlying nature of the division of population groups. Some of the data analysed by the commission are presented here, but some further empirical findings have been added that place their analyses into a different perspective. As we are now witnessing a partial retreat from general welfare policies with more emphasis being placed on selective policies, one of the selective programmes is presented-an area-based policy-that aims to counteract ethnic residential segregation and social exclusion processes. Finally, issues of *city* planning in the production and reproduction of segregation processes in contemporary Sweden are discussed.

Andersson, R., & Brama, A. (2004). **Selective migration in Swedish distressed neighbourhoods: Can area-based urban policies counteract segregation processes?** *Housing Studies*, *19* (4), 517-539.

Like many other Western European governments, the Swedish government has launched an area-based urban policy in order to solve the problems of the distressed neighbourhoods in the largest cities. However, in the current policy it is not clear whether the primary aim is to address the problems of individuals, or if the aim is to change the market position of the distressed areas. The intervention might be successful in terms of assisting residents in finding jobs and better education, but that might not improve the general position of the areas targeted, since people who make a socio-economic career very often move out of the areas, to be replaced by poorer and less well-established residents. By drawing upon a comprehensive and unique set of data the paper analyses the issues of residential mobility and selective migration, with special focus on distressed neighbourhoods in the Stockholm region. The results clearly indicate that the migration flows of these neighbourhoods are indeed selective. The people who move in are more likely to be unemployed and dependent on social benefits and have on average lower incomes than those who move out and those who remain in the neighbourhoods. This simultaneous outflow of relatively well-off residents and inflow of weaker and more marginalised groups has the effect of reproducing the distressed character of the neighbourhoods.

Andersson, R., Musterd, S., Galster, G., & Kauppinen, T. M. (2007). **What mix matters? Exploring the relationships between individuals' incomes and different measures of their neighbourhood context.** *Housing Studies*, *22* (5), 637 - 660.

There is substantial interest among policy makers in both Western Europe and North America in reducing concentrations of disadvantaged households through initiatives to enhance the 'social mix' of neighbourhoods. However, there is little consideration or understanding with regard to which mix of household characteristics matters most in influencing the socio-economic outcomes for individual residents. This paper explores the degree to which a wide variety of 1995 neighbourhood conditions in Sweden are statistically related to earnings for all adult metropolitan and non-metropolitan men and women during the 1996-99 period, controlling for a wide variety of personal characteristics. The paper finds that the extremes of the neighbourhood income distribution, operationalized by the percentages of adult males with earnings in the lowest 30th and the highest 30th percentiles, hold greater explanatory power than domains of household mix related to education, ethnicity or housing tenure. Separating the effects of having substantial shares of low and high income neighbours, it is found that it is the presence of the former that means most for the incomes of metropolitan and non-metropolitan men and women, with the largest effects for metropolitan men.

Apparicio, P., Leloup, X., & Rivet, P. (2007). **Diversity in Montreal and residential segregation.** *Revue de l'integration et de la migration internationale*, *8* (1), 63 – 87.

Residential segregation is becoming a complex phenomenon in a great number of cities, in which case, it becomes important to use methodological approaches that allow us to take this complexity into account. This article presents a case study of the Montreal situation using a method describing segregation along five dimensions identified by Massey and Denton (Social Forces 67:281-315, 1988): equality, concentration, aggregation, exposition and centralisation, as well as a set of fifteen segregation indices, and seven variables describing the immigrant population. Results indicate that Montreal, in 2001, appeared as a multicultural city characterized by a plurality of immigration patterns of urban insertion.

Arbaci, S., & Malheiros, J. (2010). **De-Segregation, Peripheralisation and the Social Exclusion of Immigrants: Southern European Cities in the 1990s.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36* (2), 227 -255.

The unfavourable evolution of social conditions and housing patterns of immigrants in contemporary Southern Europe challenges the association of social inclusion and integration with spatial dispersal. Recent housing and socio-urban changes, involving limited public-housing production and few opportunities for self-build housing, have triggered additional processes of socio-residential exclusion associated with peripheralisation, desegregation in the context of urban renewal, and gentrification. Finally, the strength and specific composition of the major waves of immigrants in the 1990s and early 2000s have also contributed to narrowing migrants' access to the housing market and promoting distinctive patterns of settlement. Focusing on the six metropolises of Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona, Turin, Milan and Rome, we explore patterns and dynamics of socio-ethnic segregation in Southern Europe, paying particular attention to the processes of marginalisation through dispersal, and ques-

tioning the orthodox association between residential de-segregation and social inclusion. Despite data limitations and the fact that these examples may not be representative of all Southern European metropolises, this paper aims at a more accurate interpretation of the contemporary socio-urban dynamics associated with the presence of immigrants.

Atkinson, R. (2004). **The evidence on the impact of gentrification: new lessons for the urban renaissance?** *European Journal of Housing Policy*, *4* (1), 107 - 131.

Does gentrification help or harm residential neighbourhoods and what are the implications of this evidence for current urban policies? This paper reports on a systematic review of the English-language research literature on gentrification which attempted to identify the range of costs and benefits associated with the process. It is concluded from this that existing evidence on gentrification shows it to have been largely harmful, predominantly through household displacement and community conflict. The paper then turns to the question of whether current UK urban policy developments are likely to engender gentrification. It is argued that, on the one hand, the language of gentrification processes have been used widely in regeneration policy documents to suggest positive forces for local housing and neighbourhood change. Meanwhile, policy instruments designed to deliver an urban renaissance suggest responses to the problem of gentrification in particular regional contexts and the promotion of gentrification itself in other localities. The paper concludes that the aims of an inclusive renaissance agenda appear to have been discarded in favour of policies which pursue revitalization through gentrification and displacement.

Atkinson, R. (2005). *Neighbourhoods and the Impacts of Social Mix: Crime, Tenure Diversification and Assisted Mobility.* University of Tasmania, School of Sociology, Housing and Community Research Unit, CNR Paper 29.

This report is one in a series each of which focuses on different thematic aspects of empirical research on diversity. In this report we focus on: crime and social diversity and studies of tenure diversification and household mobility.

Atkinson, R & Bridge, G. (Eds.) (2005). *Gentrification in a global context: The new urban colonialism.* London: Routledge.

Gentrification, a process of class neighbourhood upgrading, is being identified in a broader range of urban contexts throughout the world. This book throws new light and evidence to bear on a subject that deeply divides commentators on its worth and social costs given its ability to physically improve areas but also to displace indigenous inhabitants. *Gentrification in a Global Perspective* brings together the most recent theoretical and empirical research on gentrification at a global scale. Each author gives an overview of gentrification in their country so that each chapter retains a unique approach but tackles a common theme within a shared framework. The main feature of the book is a critical and well-written set of chapters on a process that is currently undergoing a resurgence of interest and one that shows no sign of abating.

Atkinson, R., & Kintrea, K. (2001). **Disentangling area effects: evidence from deprived and non-deprived neighbourhoods.** *Urban Studies*, *38* (12), 2277 - 2298.

This paper focuses on the question of whether it is worse to be poor in a poor area or in an area which is more socially mixed; in short, does living in a deprived area compound the disadvantage experienced by its residents, and do area effects contribute to social exclusion? The idea of social areas having direct or mediated effects on the lives of their residents continues to interest and challenge academic and policy debates on the effect of concentrated poverty and on the creation of more mixed and, thereby, more sustainable neighbourhood forms. However, area effects remain contentious and British research evidence is scant. Following a review of the theoretical and empirical understandings of the relationship between households and neighbourhoods, the paper presents survey data from a comparative study of deprived and socially mixed neighbourhoods in Glasgow and Edinburgh. These data provide evidence that supports the area effects thesis, in particular in relation to area reputation and employment. The paper concludes that, with certain caveats, living in areas of geographically concentrated poverty creates additional problems for residents.

Badcock, B. (1997). **Restructuring and spatial polarization in cities.** *Progress in Human Geography*, *21* (2), 251 - 262.

This review surveys the recent evidence and debate surrounding social and spatial polarization within cities. To begin with, a brief account is provided of the significance of global restructuring and the contraction of the welfare state for widening inequalities in capitalist socieRonald van Kempen, Utrecht University ties, and how this is being reflected, in turn, in modifications to the character and incidence of poverty in cities. In this section, to pick up on the concluding remarks in the preceding review (Badcock, 1996), attention is drawn to how emphatically important structural effects remain to an understanding of spatial polarization in cities and the profound changes that are taking place in people's lives at the community level. The next section selectively documents some of the key contributions to research on urban poverty and polarization in the USA including the theories relating to the `new urban poverty', the formation of a ghetto-bound `underclass' and the emergence of a new spatial order based upon a `global city' paradigm. In the third section the comparative evidence for growing spatial polarization in cities is examined. This includes some consideration of the portability and relevance of constructs developed under American conditions for cities in other, mostly western, societies. Lastly, a case is made suggesting why this research on spatial polarization is quite vital from a public policy perspective, and why human geographers should be in the thick of it.

Badcock, B. (2000). **The imprint of the post-Fordist transition on Australian cities.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Globalizing cities: A new spatial order?* (pp. 211 - 227). Oxford: Blackwell.

First paragraph of chapter quoted: "During the last 25 years or so Australian cities have been exposed to forces of economic and political restructuring that are beginning to make for noticeable differences in the established spatial order. In the Australian case, above all else, it is a shifting geography of income and wealth in the cities that contains the seeds of the "new spatial order." This is not to argue for a dramatic divergence from, let alone a complete replacement of the existing Fordist urban structure; but, rather, to acknowledge the gradual ascendance of post-Fordist processes and the creation of recognizable new forms of space imbricated within the urban fabric inherited from a Fordist past. The spatial hints at things to come during this time of transition for Australian cities add up to a growing centralization of wealth combined with the selective dispersion of poverty to structurally vulnerable suburbs. It is the formation of a "cone of wealth," then, at the heart of cities like Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and now Brisbane and Perth as well, that most distinguishes urban restructuring in Australia from the experience of most other cities discussed in this volume." 211

Badcock, B. (2001). **Thirty years on: Gentrification and class changeover in Adelaide's inner suburbs**, **1966-96.** *Urban Studies, 38* (9), 1559 – 1572.

This case study updates a long-running investigation into the revitalisation of inner Adelaide previously reported in Urban Studies in 1981 and 1991. Its value is two-fold: first, it provides an opportunity to review critically the fate of gentrification in Australia under economic conditions that others would claim have not always been favourable during the 1990s; and, secondly, it highlights the strategic role of a public housing authority as a lead agency in the process of urban revitalisation. The paper uses data on intercensal change together with an overview of the state government's urban investment policy to argue that the class transformation of inner Adelaide is now effectively complete. During the past decade, there has been a distinct improvement in the fortunes of the inner western suburbs which had previously suffered from long-term decline. The State's Inner Western Program has been instrumental in remediating badly degraded industrial land and rezoning an unused transport corridor through these suburbs and helping to lever private investment in the housing sector. Hence the housing reinvestment and class changeover normally associated with gentrification has proceeded apace right through the 1990s. After 30 years, the circle of regeneration has almost been completed on all four sides of the City of Adelaide.

Balakrishnan, T. R., & Gyimah, S. (2003). **Spatial residential patterns of selected ethnic groups: Significance and policy implications.** *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, *35* (1), 113 – 134.

> This paper analyses the spatial residential patterns of recent immigrant groups to Canada and compares them with other selected European groups to understand the differences, their causes and consequences. Using census data from the 2001 Canadian Census for the metropolitan areas and census tracts, various measures of concentration and segregation are examined. Preliminary analysis of the data show that substantial differences exist among the ethnic groups in their residential patterns. The differences seem to be along not only social class lines but also along social distance and ethnic cohesion dimensions. There does not seem to be much change in the last decade. The paper further explores whether the extent of residential segregation decreases in later generations. The persistence of ethnic enclaves over time has important policy implications. On the positive side, they are important in preserving aspects of the ethnic culture such as language, customs, religious beliefs, lifestyle, etc. They emphasize the cultural diversity of Canada. On the negative side, they may promote discrimination and prejudice and the development of ghettoes.

Bauder, H. (2002). **Neighbourhood effects and cultural exclusion**. *Urban Studies*, *39* (1), 85-93.

> The idea of neighbourhood effects implies that the demographic context of poor neighbourhoods instils 'dysfunctional' norms, values and behaviours into youths, triggering a cycle of social pathology. It is argued that neighbourhood effects are part of a wider discourse of inner-city marginality that stereotypes inner-city neighbourhoods. Reflecting upon arguments made in the existing literature, the ideological underpinnings of the idea of neighbourhood effects are revealed. Essentialist conceptions of neighbourhood culture among employers, educators and institutional staff contribute to the neighbourhood effects phenomenon. It is also suggested that researchers and policy-makers must recognise wider forces of cultural differentiation and exclusion.

Barnes, T., & Hutton, T. (2009). **Situating the new economy: Contingencies of regeneration and dislocation in Vancouver's inner city.** *Urban Studies, 46* (5-6), 1247 – 1269.

> The purpose of this paper is to make an argument about the importance of geographical context and contingency in the emergence of the new economy within the inner city. Using a case study of Vancouver, it is suggested, first, that its new economy has emerged precisely out of the peculiar trajectory of the city and is bound up with a staples economy, branch plant corporate offices, transnationalism, and mega-project orientation. Secondly, to illustrate the importance of situation and site, the paper focuses on two of Vancouver's inner-city locales: Yaletown, on the margins of the Downtown South, a former industrial and warehousing district now regarded as the epicentre of Vancouver's new economy; and Victory Square, the former commercial heart of the early Vancouver, for many years experiencing disinvestment and decline, but now on the cusp of a major revitalisation which threatens to displace long-established social cohorts.

Bauder, H., & Sharpe, B. (2002). **Residential segregation of visible minorities in Canada's gateway cities.** *Canadian Geographer*, *46* (3), 204 – 222.

> Although the influx of visible minority immigrants has created an atmosphere of diversity and multiculturalism in Canada's three major gateway cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, immigration has also produced metropolitan landscapes of fragmentation and ethnic separation. The objective of this study is to compare the residential patterns of visible minority populations in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, using a rigorous and consistent method that examines the temporal and spatial nature of segregation and its links to local housing characteristics. The paper reviews the literature on models of urban separation, and ethnic and visible minority segregation in Canadian cities, and develops four propositions regarding expected residential patterns and concentrations of visible minorities. It tests these propositions using an analysis of 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census data, in which residential patterns in the three cities are examined and related to the distribution of different types of housing. Our findings confirm previous research results of fragmentation and dispersal, but we uncover decisive differences between cities.

Baum, S. (1997). **Sydney, Australia: A global city? Testing the social polarisation thesis.** *Urban Studies*, *34* (11), 1881 - 1902.

It has been argued that the global city-social polarisation thesis put forward by scholars looking at North American cities cannot be easily transferred to global cities in other parts of the world. Recent research has illustrated that whilst there may be some change in levels of social polarisation in global cities outside the US, the form, structure and causes of social polarisation are different. This paper extends the debate by looking at Sydney, Australia. It is argued that whilst changes in occupational structure and income polarisation are partially explained by economic restructuring associated with globalisation, global processes alone cannot fully explain these changes. The paper points to the significance of the inclusion of factors such as the unemployed, the gendered structure of occupations and migration.

Baum, S., Haynes, M., van Gellecum, Y., & Han, J.-H. (2006). **Advantage and disadvantage across Australia's extended metropolitan regions: A typology of socioeconomic outcomes.** *Urban Studies*, *43* (9), 1549 - 1579.

New national and international economic and social forces have reshaped national geographies in general and the characteristics of cities in particular, resulting in a range of diverse social and spatial outcomes. These outcomes, which include greater differentiation across, within and between cities has become a feature of the economic and social forces associated with post-Fordist social structures. Taking localities across Australia's metropolitan regions, this paper develops a typology of advantage and disadvantage using a model-based approach with clustering of data represented by a parameterised Gaussian mixture model and confidence intervals of the means providing a measure of differences between the clusters. The analysis finds seven clusters of localities that represent different aspects of the socio-spatial structure of the metropolitan regions studied.

Baum, S., Mullins, P., Stimson, R., & O'Connor, K. (2002). **Communities of the post industrial city.** *Urban Affairs Review*, *37* (3), 322 - 357.

The authors discern the community structure of the postindustrial city, with reference to Australia. They focus empirically on three major types of Australian urban center: urban regions, metropolitan areas that are not part of urban regions, and other major cities. These three account for almost three-quarters of the Australian population. The authors draw on a conceptualization formulated by Marcuse and van Kempen to guide the analysis, with a combination of cluster analysis and discriminant analysis being applied to aggregate (essentially census) data to identify the communities. Nine major Australian urban communities are identified—four are affluent, four are disadvantaged, and one is a working-class community. The communities found, however, differed greatly from those cited in the Marcuse and van Kempen schema.

Beauregard, R. A., & Haila, A. (1997). **The unavoidable incompleteness of the city.** *American Behavioral Scientist, 41* (3), 327 - 341.

Drawing on the shrinkage of manufacturing districts, the transformation of waterfronts, the rise of edge cities, and the delocalization and deepening commodification of real property, this article reflects on the "newness" of the contemporary city. It argues for the simultaneous existence of historical continuities and discontinuities and the presence of novel spatial arrangements that originated in enduring trends. The contemporary city is never complete and thus never totally different from its predecessors. Observers of Western societies generally agree that profound economic, political, social, and cultural forces have transformed these societies during the latter decades of the 20th century. Some (Jameson, 1991) have characterized this historical shift as a movement from modernism to postmodernism; others (Piore & Sabel, 1984) have preferred to emphasize the economic and use Fordism and post-Fordism as labels. Regardless, and despite differences of opinion as to what has actually changed and what this means, the current historical period can hardly be equated with the 1950s and the decades that preceded them.

Beauregard, R. A., & Haila, A. (2000). **The unavoidable continuities of the city.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Globalizing cities: A new spatial order?* (pp. 22 - 36). Oxford: Blackwell.

Summary paragraphs quoted from chapter: "In this chapter, we explore how this enduring history and the ever-present continuities of the city stem from the simultaneity of past and current influences. Drawing mainly on examples from cities in industrialized countries such as the United States and those of Western Europe, and with references also to Asia, we discuss the possible connections between the spatial order of the contemporary city and the socio-economic and political forces that operate there. We begin with two phenomena that are often cited as indicative of the change of spatial form associated with the postmodern or post-Fordist city: hollowed out manufacturing zones (mainly in older US cities) and consumption-oriented waterfronts (found both in the US and Western Europe). We then turn to edge cities, the multiple nuclei that have come to characterize metropolitan regions, particularly US ones, in the late 20th century. Edge cities, we argue, are not wholly new. Rather, they are the product of forces that have been operating on the city since the last century. Finally, we consider changes in real estate dynamics – the delocalization and deepening commodification of real property – and the implications that these new phenomenal have for urban form." 24

Beauvais, C., & Jenson, J. (2003). *The well-being of children: Are there "neighbourhood effects"?* Discussion Paper F/31 Family Network. Ottawa: Canadian Policy Research Networks.

There is evidence that better services for children improve their outcomes, programs directed at parents improve parenting, and ensuring families have adequate incomes provides access to a host of options from better housing and nutrition to better education and recreational facilities - all with a positive observable impact on children.

Beck, U. (2000). *What is globalization?* Cambridge: Polity Press.

A clear introduction to the globalization debate.; examines the meaning of globalization and explores political responses to it; argues that a decisive critique of globalism is necessary to make space for the primacy of politics.

Blakely, E. (1999). **The gated community debate.** *Urban Land*, 58 (6), 50 – 55.

Blakely, E., & Snyder, M. (1995). *Fortress America: Gated and walled communities in the United States*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press and Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

Across the nation, Americans are "forting up"—retreating from their neighbors by locking themselves behind security-controlled walls, gates and barriers. This book studies the development and social impact of this phenomenon by exploring various gated communities and the reasons for their popularity. The authors examine the social, political and governance dilemmas posed when millions of Americans opt out of the local governance system by privatizing their environment.

Blasius, J., Friedrichs, J. & Galster, G. (2007). **Introduction: Frontiers of quantifying neighbourhood effects**. *Housing Studies, 22* (5), 627 - 636.

The article discusses various reports published within the issue including one on the plan to reduce the economic segregation in the U.S. neighborhood and another on the aspect of neighborhood socioeconomic environment.

Blasius, J. & Friedrichs, J. (2007). **Internal heterogeneity of a deprived urban area and its impact on residents' perception of deviance.** *Housing Studies, 22* (5), 753 - 780.

Based on a survey of 707 residents of a deprived area in Cologne, Germany, the paper assesses whether the area is internally heterogeneous. The theoretical approach is based in a multi-level model combining census data, such as percentage of social assistance and migration rate, further social collective efficacy and intergenerational closure at the meso level, and several variables at the micro level, such as perceived deviant behaviour, disorder and willingness-to-move out. Decomposing the total area into six neighbourhoods, considerable variation is found in the extent of social mix between these areas. Further, heterogeneity varies by indicator of social mix. Due to this heterogeneity, effects on dependent variables differ significantly. Further, neighbourhood exhibits different means on all variables but comparatively similar values of heterogeneity. Since multi-level analyses could not be applied due to the small number of neighbourhoods, correspondence analysis is suggested as a method to specify and visualize the relations between the variables of different levels. Correspondence analysis reveals the six neighbourhoods to have different levels of norms and different correlations with the explanatory variables, such

as transfer income. Two major conclusions emerge from the analyses. First, seemingly homogeneous deprived areas are internally heterogeneous, which may account for the inconsistent findings on social mix on behavioural outcomes. Second, studies and policies of social mix should give more attention to the problem of dimensions (and their combination) of social mix.

Blokland, T., & van Ejik, G. (2010). **Do people who like diversity practice diversity in neighbourhood life? Neighbourhood use and the social networks of 'diversity-seekers' in a mixed neighbourhood in the Netherlands.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36* (2), 313 – 332.

Urban policies in various countries aim at integrating minorities into mainstream society through combating residential segregation. One strategy is to change the housing stock. Assuming that the middle classes leave certain neighbourhoods because they lack suitable dwellings, building more expensive dwellings is an important policy trajectory in the Netherlands. However, living in the proximity of other income groups is in itself insufficient to overcome racial, ethnic and class divides in social networks. The usual policy indicator for defining 'middle class', e.g. income, is not a very good predictor for the diversity of networks of people living in mixed neighbourhoods. What, then, is? The first step is to ask what distinguishes people who prefer diverse neighbourhoods. Are people who are attracted by the diversity of an area different from others? Next, we question whether people who like diversity have more diversity in their networks or contribute in other ways to a more integrated neighbourhood through their use of it. We use social network data collected in a mixed inner-city neighbourhood in Rotterdam to explore this. We argue that attracting people to an area because of its diversity may contribute to the economic viability of local businesses and possibly to the nature of interactions in public space. However, we can not empirically substantiate that a preference for a diverse neighbourhood translates into distinct practices or social networks that enhance the integration of ethnic minorities into mainstream society.

Boal, F.W., (Ed.) (2000). *Ethnicity and Housing: Accommodating Differences*. Aldershot, UK: Ashgate.

Summary: Scholars from Europe, North America, Israel, and Africa explore challenges and solutions to providing adequate and appropriate housing in secure environments for the increasingly diverse ethnic groups in cities. Most of the 27 studies are arranged in geographical sections. They include discussions of the consequences of segregation, the South African experience of dealing with differences, the access to housing and exclusion of Haitian immigrants to French Guyana, changing federal housing policy in the US to open opportunities, the Jewish-Arab struggle for the environs of Jerusalem, housing preferences and strategies of Pakistanis in Glasgow, residential segregation in the Belfast context of ethnic conflict, the housing co-operative Ludwid- Frank in Mannheim, and the meaning of home for African-Caribbean- British people.

Bolt, G., Burgers, J. & van Kempen, R. (1998). **On the social significance of spatial location: Spatial segregation and social inclusion**. *Netherlands Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, 13* (1), 83-95.

This article gives an overview of the positive and negative aspects of spatial concentration and segregation. We argue that much of the literature is biased; it emphasizes the drawbacks of spatial concentration and segregation of low-income groups in general and immigrants in particular. The opportunities offered by concentration and segregation, which almost always depend on the presence of local solidarity networks, are given less attention. These opportunities are mainly treated in the literature on ethnic entrepreneurs. Much of the literature on the effects of spatial concentration and segregation is based on research in the United States. Thus, we have to be very careful when we apply the results to West European countries. The overview concludes with some suggestions for further research.

Bolt, G., & Ozuekren, A. S. (2010). **Linking integration and residential segregation.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *36* (2), 169 – 186.

In the introduction to this special issue of JEMS, we question the strong link which is often made between the integration of minority ethnic groups and their residential segregation. In the literature on neighbourhood effects, the residential concentration of minorities is seen as a major obstacle to their integration, while the residential segregation literature emphasises the opposite causal direction, by focusing on the effect of integration on levels of (de-)segregation. The papers in this special issue, however, indicate that integration and segregation cannot be linked in a straightforward

way. Policy discourses tend to depict residential segregation in a negative light, but the process of assimilation into the housing market is highly complex and differs between and within ethnic groups. The integration pathway not only depends on the characteristics of migrants themselves, but also on the reactions of the institutions and the population of the receiving society.

Bolt, G., van Kempen, R., & van Ham, M. (2008). **Minority ethnic groups in the Dutch housing market: Spatial segregation, relocation dynamics and housing policy.** *Urban Studies*, *45* (7), 1359 – 1384.

Ethnic segregation is consolidated by differences between ethnic groups with regard to their moving decision. Using unique registration data on population flows between neighbourhoods, the paper shows that native Dutch living in neighbourhoods where ethnic minorities are overrepresented are more likely to move than minority ethnic residents. Moreover, they move much more often to 'White' neighbourhoods. Urban policies in the Netherlands focus on countering this tendency to segregation, but are based on simplified assumptions with regard to the causes of residential segregation. The optimism about the positive effects of social mix is hardly substantiated by empirical research.

Bolt, G., van Kempen, R., & van Weesep, J. (2009). **After urban restructuring: Relocations and segregation in Dutch cities.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie*, *100* (4), 502 - 518.

Numerous studies have been devoted to documenting the shifting patterns of ethnic segregation in the cities of the Netherlands during the past few decades. But an analysis of residential mobility that would reveal the mechanisms of change has rarely been included. In this paper such household mobility is studied against the background of the current urban restructuring policy. This policy consists of the selective demolition of inexpensive rented housing and the construction of homeowner dwellings in its stead, leading to changes in the social make-up of neighbourhoods. The change is caused by the displacement of ethnic and other low-income households, the result of their decisions how to use the incentives to move offered by the policy. Thus, this paper deals with the question how urban restructuring affects segregation patterns. Ethnic and socio-economic variables are at the core of the analysis. The outcome is that while the social make-up of neighbourhoods is altered, and low-income households shift in space, the displacement does not contribute to desegregation.

Bolt, G., & van Kempen, R. (2010). **Ethnic segregation and residential mobility: Relocations of minority ethnic groups in the Netherlands.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36* (2), 333 - 354.

The degree of spatial segregation and concentration of minority ethnic groups in European cities is well documented. However, little is known about the residential mobility between neighbourhoods that brings about changes in the patterns of ethnic segregation. In this paper we analyse the residential mobility of minority ethnic groups from an assimilation perspective, according to which moving out of ethnic into predominantly white neighbourhoods can be seen as an indicator of immigrants' incorporation into mainstream society. Residential mobility into white neighbourhoods is therefore expected to be a function of socio-economic mobility and acculturation at the individual level. The prospect for the long term is that differences in residential mobility behaviour based on ethnic status should gradually disappear. However, in our comparison between the biggest minority ethnic groups in the Netherlands and the native majority, we find only partial confirmation for the assimilation perspective.

Bourne, L. S. (1993). **Close together and worlds apart: An analysis of changes in the ecology of income in Canadian cities.** *Urban Studies*, *30* (8), 1293 – 1317.

The volatile social status of older neighbourhoods has been a concern of both scholars and politicians for some time. Three competing hypotheses, representing different interpretations of past trends and contrasting scenarios for the future, have dominated recent research: the impoverishment (decline), élite (gentrified) and persistence (stability) models. This paper examines these three models with respect to changing income distributions between and within Canadian metropolitan areas and their inner cities from 1950 to 1985. All three hypotheses are found to be wanting. It is shown that the direction of change in inner cities differs markedly among the metropol-

itan areas, and that while inner-city-suburban contrasts continue to grow in most cities, in a few places these contrasts are overwhelmed by internal diversity and by new clusters of suburban poverty and inner-city wealth. The emerging ecology of income and social status is much more complex and variable than any single hypothesis or research paradigm can encompass.

Bourne, L. (2007). *Deconstructing neighbourhood transitions: The contributions of demographic, immigration, life style, and housing stock changes.* Urban Affairs Association 37th annual meeting, Cities and Migration: Opportunities and Challenges. Seattle, Washington. April 2007.

Bourne, L.S. & Rose D. (2001). **The changing face of Canada: The uneven geographies of population and social change.** *Canadian Geographer*, *45* (1), 105 – 119.

This paper attempts to convey a sense of the increasing importance of the population question for the future of Canada and its social geographies. This future will be shaped as much by changes in population processes and living conditions as by economic and political factors. Specifically, four transformations are rippling through the country's social fabric and urban landscapes: slow growth and the demographic transition modifications to family forms and living arrangements; increasing ethnocultural diversity; and the shifting relationships among households, labour markets and the welfare state. There is increasing unevenness of population growth, juxtaposing localized growth and widespread decline, massive social changes, the concentration of immigration and new sources of diversity in metropolitan areas, and fundamental shifts in social attitudes concerning family, work and gender relations. Deepening contrasts in living environments and economic wellbeing flow from these trends, and the varied challenges they pose for private actors, governments and service-providers. Questions relating to the country's future population geographies and social structures are complex, analytically difficult, and politically charged, but are too important to ignore.

Bourne, L. S., & Simmons, J. (2003). **New fault lines? Recent trends in the Canadian urban system and their implications for planning and public policy.** *Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 12*, 22 - 47.

With the current debate on urban policy as background, this paper reviews recent trends in the Canadian urban system, and documents the implications of these trends for planning and public policy. Although urban planners tend not to work at this scale, the ongoing reorganization of the urban system provides the broader context for their policies and plans. The analysis focuses on the effects on cities of the demographic transition and an aging population, intense economic restructuring and shifting patterns of international trade, increased immigration and ethno-cultural   diversity, and the changing role of the state. These factors, in combination, have tended to augment levels of metropolitan concentration and increase the degree of uneven growth. They have also sharpened the economic and social divide between growing and declining places, and placed additional stress on service providers and on the resources of local governments. In concluding, the paper asks whether we are creating, as an outcome of these trends, new sources of difference -- new fault lines -- in Canadian society and in the country's urban fabric.

Bråmå, Å. (2006). **'White flight'? The production and reproduction of immigrant concentration areas in Swedish cities, 1990–2000.** *Urban Studies*, *43* (7), 1127 - 1146.

The article investigates whether processes similar to 'White flight' and 'White avoidance', known from American research on residential segregation, have played a role in the increased concentration of immigrants that has affected many residential areas in Swedish cities during the 1990s. By means of a comprehensive and unique dataset, processes of neighbourhood transition and mobility are described and analysed for a selection of residential areas that have experienced increased immigrant concentration during the 1990s. The results show that 'Swedish avoidance', i.e. low in-migration rates among Swedes, rather than 'Swedish flight', i.e. high out-migration rates, has been the main driving-force behind the production and reproduction of immigrant concentration areas.

Bramley, G. & Karley, N. (2007). **Homeownership, poverty and educational achievement: School effects as neighbourhood effects.** *Housing Studies*, *22* (5), 693-721.

> One of the significant characteristics of many poor neighbourhoods is that the schools which serve them are characterised by poor performance in terms of attainment and other measures. This feature is seen as critical in the reinforcement of disadvantage, its transmission between generations, and as a barrier to social integration. Government policies in the UK have increasingly targeted improved school standards and performance, while other policies on urban regeneration and housing may interact with this issue. This paper examines the particular role of homeownership tenure alongside the other factors (notably poverty) which affect school attainment. After reviewing existing literature it presents new analyses of attainment based on linked pupil, school and small area-level datasets for selected areas in both England and Scotland. This provides some evidence to support the contention that homeownership has an additional effect on school attainment, beyond that explained by poverty and other associated variables, although there is some uncertainty about how separable these effects are at school or neighbourhood levels. It also points out the significant role of changing tenure mix in housing regeneration in transforming the overall profile of neighbourhoods and schools.

Brenner, N & Keil, R. (Eds.) (2005) *The global cities reader.* London: Routledge.

> Providing the first comprehensive survey of new interdisciplinary scholarship on globalized urbanization, this important volume contains fifty selections from classic writings by authors such as John Friedmann, Michael Peter Smith, Saskia Sassen, Peter Taylor, Manuel Castells and Anthony King, as well as major contributions by other international scholars of global city formation. Classic and contemporary case studies of globalizing cities serve to illuminate global city theory within Europe, North America and East Asia, whilst contributing authors explore key topics including: the histories and geographies of globalized urbanization; the social and economic order of globalizing cities; pathways of globalized urbanization in the older industrialized world, the developing world and on the 'margins' of the world economy; state restructuring, urban governance and socio-political contestation in globalizing cities; culture, identity and representation in globalizing cities; emerging issues and debates in contemporary research on globalized urbanization. Containing wide-ranging discussions on major theories, methods, themes and debates, and a combination of theoretical and methodological contributions, comparative analyses and detailed case studies, this key textbook will appeal to a broad interdisciplinary readership at undergraduate and graduate levels in urban, globalization, development, cultural, and environmental studies.

Brown, W. (2006). **American nightmare: Neoliberalism, neoconservatism, and de-democratization.** *Political Theory, 34* (6), 690–714.

> Neoliberalism and neoconservatism are two distinct political rationalities in the contemporary United States. They have few overlapping formal characteristics, and even appear contradictory in many respects. Yet they converge not only in the current presidential administration but also in their de-democratizing effects. Their respective devaluation of political liberty, equality, substantive citizenship, and the rule of law in favor of governance according to market criteria on the one side, and valorization of state power for putatively moral ends on the other, undermines both the culture and institutions of constitutional democracy. Above all, the two rationalities work symbiotically to produce a subject relatively indifferent to veracity and accountability in government and to political freedom and equality among the citizenry.

Bunting, T., Walks, R. A., Filion, P. (2004). **The uneven geography of housing affordability stress in Canadian Metropolitan Areas**. *Housing Studies, 19* (3), 361-393.

> Housing in-affordability is a growing problem within Canadian urban areas. This research asks an as-yet unanswered spatial question: where do those suffering high rates of housing affordability stress reside & what do the spatial patterns imply about policies intended to address this housing problem? This paper tabulates & maps the spatial distribution of households that pay excessive amounts of their income for rent in order to identify locations within metropolitan regions where housing affordability stress is greatest. It is found that significant unevenness characterizes the spatial distribution of housing affordability problems in major Canadian census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Only a minority of places conform to the North American stereotype that concentrates this problem near the city center. Where some CMAs have concentrations of the problem in the inner city or, alternatively inner suburb, other metropolitan areas exhibit a more diffuse pattern of housing in-affordability. The

locus of the problem is also variable depending on whether the household is of the family or non-family type. The interpretation of the uneven patterns relates broadly to features of supply and demand that have been identified in previous research. From both a policy and theoretical perspective this work demonstrates that greater attention needs to be paid to the spatial aspects of housing affordability and to the related, economically induced risk of homelessness in Canadian metropolitan areas.

Burgers J., & Musterd, S. (2002). **Understanding urban inequality: A model based on existing theories and an empirical illustration.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 26* (2), 403 – 413.

In the debate on urban inequality, Sassen's theory on social polarization and Wilson's theory on spatial mismatch have received much attention. Where Sassen highlights the decline of the middle classes, Wilson focuses on the upgrading of urban labour markets. In this article we argue that both theories may be valid, but that they have to be put in a more extended theoretical framework. Of central importance are national institutional arrangements, membership of different ethnic groups and networks, and place–specific characteristics rooted in local socio–economic histories. As a first empirical illustration of our model, we use data on the labour markets of Amsterdam and Rotterdam and show that different forms of inequality can be found both in economic sectors and within ethnic groups. The model we present could be used both to reinterpret existing data and as an analytical framework for the analysis of different forms of urban inequality.

Burgers, J., and J. Vranken (Eds.) (2004). *How to Make a Successful Urban Development Programme: Experiences from Nine European Countries.* Antwerpen-Apeldoorn: Garant.

Introduction: During the last decade, all over Europe hundreds of policy makers, public officers, social scientists and ordinary citizens have been busy discussing, preparing, organising, defending, criticising and implementing programmes and projects that were intended to tackle urban problems and stimulate urban development. Individually, and collectively at local or national levels, they have built up a rich collection of practical knowledge about what worked and what did not. It is the aim of this handbook to present this knowledge in an encompassing, systematic and concise way to all those who are, or in the future will be, involved in the conception and implementation of UDP's: Urban Development Programmes. What should be done? What should be avoided? What is feasible? What is not? Who should be involved at what moment? What are the benefits and pitfalls of an area-based, integral approach to urban renewal? How can the sustainability of results of UDP's be improved? How to develop and use a budget? How can results be evaluated? These are some of the basic questions we will try to answer, using the experience of people in the field.

Buzar, S.,Ogden, P. E., & Hall, R. (2005). **Households matter: the quiet demography of urban transformation.** *Progress in Human Geography*, 29 (4), 413 - 436.

During the last three decades, the household has become the focus of a wide range of sociodemographic processes, including the destabilization of traditional patterns of marriage, cohabitation and divorce; the growing fluidity of ties of kin and friendship; and increasingly complex transitions through the life course. However, these dynamics - which are often summarized under the common heading of the `second demographic transition' - have been marginalized in the mainstream geographical literature. In this paper, we draw attention to the extensive, albeit fragmented, body of sociological, economic, feminist and geographical insights into the changing social geometry of the household. Recent developments in these domains have affirmed the pivotal role of the household in shaping the geographies of gender, home and everyday life. We underline the importance of households as agents of urban transformation, arguing in favour of the further incorporation of household demography into the interpretation of contemporary urban problems and trends.

Buzar, S., Ogden, P. E., Hall, R., Haase, A., Kabisch, S., & Steinfiihrer, A. (2007). **Splintering urban populations: Emergent landscapes of reurbanisation in four European cities.** *Urban Studies*, *44* (4): 651 - 677.

During the last three decades, the countries of the developed world have been engulfed by the 'second demographic transition', which involves new family relations, less and later marriage, declining fertility rates, popula-

tion ageing, postponement of child-bearing and smaller households, among other trends. It is being increasingly argued that such population dynamics are having a powerful transformative effect on the inner city, by diversifying and redensifying its social landscapes, and creating a 'splintered' urban form. Based on the findings of a recent EU Framework 5 research project, this paper investigates the demographic contingencies of this process- also known as reurbanisation-in four European cities: Leipzig (Germany), Ljubljana (Slovenia), Bologna (Italy) and Leon (Spain). Analyses of census and municipal registry data, as well as on-site questionnaire surveys and interviews, have revealed that the reviewed cities are being populated with, and fragmented by, multiple migration trends and new household structures connected to the second demographic transition.

Carter, T., & Friesen, A. (2005). **Tackling the challenges of inner city marginalization: A partnership approach.** *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, *14* (1), 1 – 7.

The social and economic marginalization facing inner city residents is exacerbated by lack of access to many services and amenities that non-inner city residents take for granted. The movement of higher income people to suburban areas leaves high concentrations of poverty in the inner city. Many businesses also move to more suburban locations or close altogether, because there is no longer the same level of purchasing power that contributes to acceptable profit margins in many inner city neighbourhoods. Although business closure and flight may make economic sense from a business perspective, it leaves inner city residents without easy access to many services. Banks and financial institutions have been one of the major sectors to vacate the inner city, but departures also include large grocery outlets, department stores, plus a host of smaller retail and professional services. Due to their limited income many inner city residents do not own cars. Without cars accessing adequate services that are available in more suburban locations is very difficult. The focus of the article is the effect of public investment, particularly through the Neighbourhoods Alive! Program. Skotnitsky and Ferguson in their article "Building Community Capacity with Non-Profit Boards in the Inner City, " examine the always-important theme of capacity building within grassroots non-profit organizations that are so important to the success of inner city revitalization efforts.

Carter, W. H., Schill, M. H., & Wachter, S. M. (1998). **Polarisation, public housing and racial minorities in US cities.** *Urban Studies, 35* (10), 1889 - 1911.

Cities in the US have become home to an increasing concentration of poor households, disproportionately composed of racial and ethnic minorities. In the US, poor and minority populations are overrepresented in public housing, mostly located in central cities. Racial and ethnic minorities in American public housing are, for the most part, composed of native-born households whereas in Europe they are more likely to be foreign-born. After a description of this concentration of poor and minority populations in public housing, we examine the effect of public housing on neighbourhood poverty rates in central cities. We construct a longitudinal database (1950-90) for four large cities-Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia—and examine the relationship between the location of public housing and changes in neighbourhood poverty rates. We find that in each city, one or more of the variables relating to the existence of public housing is significantly related to increases in neighbourhood poverty rates in succeeding decades.

Casciano, R., Massey, D.S. (2008) **Neighborhoods, employment, and welfare use: Assessing the influence of neighborhood socioeconomic composition**. *Social Science Research*, *37*(2), 544 -558.

We draw upon data from the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study to examine the effect of neighborhood socioeconomic composition on two key economic outcomes, and in doing so to test the validity of the index of concentration at the extremes (ICE) as a measure of neighborhood circumstances. Methodologically, we find that the index succinctly captures economic variation within neighborhoods in a way that avoids problems of colinearity that have characterized prior studies. Neighborhoods can be characterized as falling on a continuum ranging from concentrated disadvantage to concentrated advantage; the ICE measure does a good job capturing this variation and differentiating the neighborhood circumstances experienced by different groups. Substantively, we show that neighborhood economic circumstances are related to new mothers' welfare use and employment, above and beyond their individual socioeconomic characteristics.

Choguill, C. L. (2008). **Developing sustainable neighbourhoods.** *Habitat International*, *32* (1), 41 - 48.

> Sustainability has become an increasingly important element to be considered in the planning of urban areas. Although it is central in the consideration of cities, for some reason it has received less attention in the development of neighbourhoods. Yet cities cannot be considered sustainable if their component parts, such as neighbourhoods, do not meet sustainability criteria. Surprisingly, it is perfectly feasible to include sustainability elements in neighbourhood consideration. If one follows the development of neighbourhood theory from Howard and Perry through to more recent contributions, it can be seen that the ideas of sustainability, although not by that name, are central to these various contributions. Neighbourhood sustainability criteria mirror those used in sustainability analysis for higher level cities and towns, including consideration of the economic, the social, the technical and the environmental. Unfortunately, the application of these theoretical concepts to the neighbourhoods of modern Arab cities, such as Riyadh, leads to disappointing results. In the case of Riyadh, this appears to be due to a number of factors: the rapid urbanization, the relative scarcity of public shared facilities such as schools and green areas, and the adaptations that have been made to the original plan devised for the city. Interestingly, it is in the newer, planned neighbourhoods on the periphery of the city that these sustainability criteria might be most closely met. This suggests that success in neighbourhood sustainability may well be as dependent upon marketing as on urban planning.

Clark, A. (2009). **From neighbourhood to network: A review of the significance of neighbourhood in studies of social relations.** *Geography Compass, 3* (4), 1559 – 1578.

> This article reviews changing approaches to the idea of neighbourhood communities in social science research. It specifically considers the implications for thinking about the neighbourhood either as the settings where social relations and communal bonds are produced or as non-geographical networks. There is a long history of territorial-based community studies that have focused on everyday life in neighbourhood locations; most typically, working-class urban neighbourhoods or edge-of-city housing estates. Research exploring networked communities in contrast considers ways in which individuals are caught up in webs of networked organisations and individuals that stretch across space and seemingly render place less relevant to community formation. The review outlines some for the challenges of these approaches to the idea of community and cautions against dismissing the significance of neighbourhood in the ways in which individuals construct communities of networks, contacts and relations with others.

Clark, W., Deurloo, A.V., Marinus, C., & Dieleman, F.M. (2006). **Residential mobility and neighbourhood outcomes.** *Housing Studies*, *21* (3), 323 - 342.

> When households move they obviously weigh both the quality of the house and the quality of the neighbourhood in their decision process. But, to the extent that housing quality and neighbourhood quality are inter-twined it is difficult to disentangle the extent to which households are more focused on one or another of these two components of the choice process. This paper uses both cross-tabulations of the neighbourhood choices, and logit models of the actual choices, to examine the relative roles of neighbourhoods and houses in the choice process. The research is focused on the question of the extent to which households trade up in house quality, or neighbourhood quality or both, as outcomes of residential mobility. The research measures neighbourhood quality in both socio-economic and environmental dimensions. The study shows that many households not only move up in housing quality, but quite consistently also make gains in neighbourhood quality, often independently of gains in housing quality. Not surprisingly, the largest gains in neighbourhood quality are related to households who make the city/suburban transition in their housing moves. The research adds another dimension to the growing and extensive literature on neighbourhoods and their role in residential choice.

Clark, W.A.V., & Dieleman, F.M. (1996). *Households and housing; Choice and outcomes in the housing market*. New Brunswick NJ: Center for Urban Policy Research.

> Clark and Dieleman succeed in their attempt to explain contemporary demand for different types of housing in the US and the Netherlands. Using life course and event history analysis, and augmenting these micro-perspectives with a sensitivity to macroeconomic trends, public policy, and spatial variations, the authors present a rich quantitative investigation of the distribution of individual households across the housing market. Their research is informed by a conceptual model that stresses the critical role of household income and age as mediated

by marital status, household size, and the value of the household's previous dwelling. The change in tenure status is offered as the defining event in a housing career and used to illuminate the similarities and differences between household behavior in the two countries. Applying sophisticated statistical techniques, the authors conclude that similar forces operate on housing consumption and mobility in both the US and the Netherlands. No other book presents such a clear understanding of the factors that influence housing choices, supports that understanding with solid evidence, and teaches readers how to perform their own investigations.

Cole, I., & Goodchild, B. (2000). **Social mix and the "balanced community" in British housing policy -- A tale of two epochs.** *GeoJournal*, *51* (4), 351 - 360

In Britain, concepts of `social mix' and the `balanced community' provide an example of how policy discourses have adapted to changing conceptions of the role of the state in public provision, forms of social division and in-equality, and housing market transformations. The recent development of a policy agenda by the Labour government in Britain devised to promote more socially balanced neighbourhoods is not new, and its lineage may be traced back to the origins of housing and urban policy. However, the manner in which this objective has been framed and the intervention it has provoked have varied considerably over time. One is struck more by the epi-sodic and discontinuous nature of the application of mix and balance in British policy than any sense of a cohe-rent set of strategies pursued through changing times. This paper contrasts the place of social mix and balance in the discourses of the immediate post-war period in Britain with the renewed emphasis on such ideas in the poli-cies of the New Labour government elected in 1997. In the first period, the claims of social mix were infused with the language of national reconstruction and the post-war settlement and the development of universal state provision. More recently, interest in social balance has arisen partly as a response to increased management diffi-culties and the process of `residualisation' in social housing and partly in response to new concepts of the under-class, social exclusion and social capital. The promotion of social mix and balance in contemporary policy has been shaped by notions of the underclass, social exclusion and the development of social capital in poorer com-munities. Policy intervention is overtly premised on the assumption that more mixed communities will promote more positive social interaction for residents, despite the lack of evidence for this claim. In practice, much of the discourse has now taken on a stronger sense of discipline and control in order to manage social housing estates. The meaning of social balance remains confused, however, and the achievement of this objective through policy intervention is likely to remain fraught with problems.

Cooke, T., & Marchant, S. (2006). **The changing intrametropolitan location of high-poverty neigh-bourhoods in the US, 1990–2000.** *Urban Studies*, *43* (11), 1971 - 1989.

The purpose of this research is to explore the changing geographical distribution of high-poverty neighbourhoods both between and within American metropolitan areas between 1990 and 2000. Of particular concern is the rela-tive shift in the number of high-poverty neighbourhoods between central-city, inner-ring and outer-ring suburbs. A classification scheme is developed for identifying these three types of area. The results indicate that there has been an increase in the number of high-poverty neighbourhoods in the urban cores of economically stagnant old industrial cities of the Northeast and an increase in the number of high-poverty inner-ring neighbourhoods in Los Angeles, metropolitan areas in California's Central Valley and a few selected rapidly growing Sunbelt metropoli-tan areas. The analysis indicates that an increase in the number of urban core high-poverty neighbourhoods is linked to the general health of a metropolitan area's economy and that an increase in the number of inner-ring high-poverty neighbourhoods is linked to rapid population growth.

Coulton, C., & Korbin, J. (2001). **Mapping residents perceptions of neighbourhood boundaries: A methodological note.** *American Journal of Community Psychology*, *29* (2), 371 – 383.

Neighborhood influences on children and youth are the subjects of increasing numbers of studies, but there is concern that these investigations may be biased, because they typically rely on census-based units as proxies for neighborhoods. This pilot study tested several methods of defining neighborhood units based on maps drawn by residents, and compared the results with census definitions of neighborhoods. When residents' maps were used to create neighborhood boundary definitions, the resulting units covered different space and produced different so-cial indicator values than did census-defined units. Residents' agreement about their neighborhoods' boundaries

differed among the neighborhoods studied. This pilot study suggests that discrepancies between researcher and resident-defined neighborhoods are a possible source of bias in studies of neighborhood effects.

Cunningham, F. (2007). *What's wrong with inequality?* Toronto: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

"Someone who agrees with this contribution's answer to the question of what is wrong with inequality — the short answer is, "lots" — should be most alarmed at the trend reported in The Rich and the Rest of Us and will want to know what can be done to reverse it. The response to this concern, no doubt easier to announce than to achieve, is that major reforms in a number of institutions are required, not the least of which are the institutions of Canadian democracy itself."

Danyluk, M., & Ley, D. (2007). **Modalities of the new middle class: ideology and behaviour in the journey-to-work from gentrified neighbourhoods.** *Urban Studies*, *44* (11), 2195 - 2210.

This study examines the relationship between gentrification and the transport mode selected for the journey to work. A review of surveys, ethnographies and electoral records shows a liberal and anti-suburban ideology associated with gentrification, including endorsement of sustainability and the public household. Consequently, one would expect to find non-automobile transport prevailing in gentrified districts. Data secured from the Census of Canada permit this proposition to be examined for the central cities of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. The results show some complexity, due in part to divisions internal to gentrified neighbourhoods. The most robust results reveal an overrepresentation of cycling to work in gentrified districts and, surprisingly in light of a putative left-liberal ideology, an underutilisation of public transport compared with other districts.

Danzinger, S. & Lin, A C. (Eds.) (2000). *Coping with poverty: The social contexts of neighborhood, work, and family in the African-American community.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

D'Addario, S., Hiebert, D., & Sherrell, K. (2007). **Restricted access: The role of social capital in mitigating absolute homelessness among immigrants and refugees in the GVRD.** *Refuge*, *24* (1), 107 – 115.

The housing patterns of newcomers mark a primary indicator for their successful integration. However, different groups of people have varied access to the stock of housing in Canada. The purpose of this paper is to examine the role that social capital plays in housing trajectories of immigrants with particular attention to the experiences of refugee claimants. In this paper we draw upon the results of a 2004-2005 study on the profile of absolute and relative homelessness among immigrants, refugees, and refugee claimants in the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD). We highlight the importance of social networks in the housing careers of newcomers, and argue that access to social networks varies according to the mode of entry for immigrants (e.g., skilled immigrants vs. refugees). We find that refugee claimants are particularly vulnerable, given their combination of uncertain legal status, lack of official language ability, and unfamiliarity with Canadian society. They are the most likely of all newcomers to "fall between the cracks" of the housing system. We discuss the benefits of social capital for immigrants and refugees, especially the key role that social capital plays in the integration process.

Davies, W. K. D., & Herbert, D. T. (1993). *Communities within cities: An urban social geography.* London: Belhaven.

Davies, W. K. D., & Murdie, R. A. (1991a). **Changes in the intraurban social dimensionality of Canadian CMAs: 1981–1986.** *Canadian Journal of Regional Science, 14* (2), 207 – 232.

Davies, W. K. D., & Murdie, R. A. (1991b). **Consistency and differential impact in urban social dimensionality.** *Urban Geography, 12* (1), 55 – 79.

Davies, W. K. D., & Murdie, R. A. (1993). Measuring the social ecology of cities. In L. Bourne & D. Ley (eds.), *The changing social geography of Canadian cities* (pp. 52–75). Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

> The contributors to this volume demonstrate the richness and diversity of the social landscapes and communities in Canadian urban centres, emphasizing changes which occurred in the period from the mid 1960s to the early 1990s. The nineteen non-technical and integrative essays include reviews of the literature, empirical studies, and discussions of policy issues.

Davies, W. K. D., & Murdie, R. A. (1994). The social complexity of Canadian Metropolitan Areas in 1986: A multivariate analysis of census data. In F. Frisken (Ed.), *The changing Canadian metropolis, Volume 1* (pp. 203–236). Berkeley and Toronto: Institute of Governmental Studies Press, University of California, Berkeley and the Canadian Urban Institute.

Dear, M. (1992). **Understanding and overcoming the NIMBY syndrome.** *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *58*, 288 – 300.

> To comprehend and overcome the NIMBY (not-in-my-backyard) syndrome, planners should understand the nature of typical opposition arguments, the factors that determine community attitudes, and the range of alternative community relations strategies available to them. Community opposition tends to be cyclical in nature, with periods of intense and frequent disputes, followed by extended calms. Each incident of locational conflict seems to follow a 3-stage cycle: 1. youth - news of the proposal breaks, lighting the fuse of conflict, 2. maturity - battle lines are solidified as the 2 sides assemble ranks of supporters, and 3. old age - the period of conflict resolution is often long, drawn-out and inconclusive. There is one universal factor in all NIMBY conflicts - geographical proximity. Many land-use decisions inevitably involve some sort of litigation. Generally, however, the courts should be avoided if at all possible. Lawsuits are expensive, time consuming, and almost always counterproductive to the goal of community integration.

Dekker, K., & van Kempen, R. (2008). **Places and participation: Comparing resident participation in post-WWII neighborhoods in northwest, central and southern Europe.** *Journal of Urban Affairs*, *30* (1), 63 – 86.

> The participation of residents in improving their neighborhood, and especially variations in participation between places, has been the topic of research in various articles published in the last few years. What is still missing in these studies is an international comparative perspective, since national differences might be expected to account for at least part of the variation in participation. This article, therefore, includes an analysis of national differences. We assess how much relevance these national differences have in comparison with the influence of individual and neighborhood characteristics. Using multivariate modeling procedures, we address the following questions: To what extent can differences in participation be ascribed to neighborhood level variations (share of unemployed, share of ethnic minorities, share of owner-occupied housing, average experience of problems, share of residents active in a social organization)? And to what extent do national context variables (democratic history, empowerment policy) account for these differences? The findings suggest that both neighborhood and national context variables have explanatory power. The article provides an important starting point for a closer study of the role of national level factors.

Dekker, K., & van Kempen, R. (2009). **Participation, social cohesion and the challenges in the governance process: An analysis of a post-World War II neighbourhood in the Netherlands.** *European Planning Studies*, *17* (1), 109 – 130.

> In the past 5 years, several scientific articles have been written on the theme of social cohesion in urban neighbourhoods. In most cases this literature focuses on the loss of social cohesion in these areas. In addition, many problems, such as a declining quality of life, physical deterioration, and social isolation have been related to a lack of social cohesion. Another set of articles has increased our knowledge on urban governance. While this

work adds considerably to our general understanding of the changing role of the organization of urban social policy and its effects on neighbourhoods, there has been little attempt to date to analyse how policy-makers experience this relationship. This experience is crucial, because it is the basis of policy practice and action. The first aim here is therefore to analyse to what extent policy-makers experience an effect of participation on social cohesion, although the number of participants is relatively low. The empirical findings show that policy-makers do experience a positive effect of participation on the various dimensions of social cohesion. The second aim of the paper is to explain the level of participation by evaluating the governance process. The analyses indicate that the policy-makers face challenges related to the diversity of the population in the participation process, as well as reconciling different needs within decision-making processes.

de Souza Briggs, X., & Keys, B. (2009). **Has exposure to poor neighbourhoods changed in America? Race, risk and housing locations in two decades.** *Urban Studies, 46* (2), 429 – 458.

While extreme concentrations of poor racial minorities, briefly `rediscovered' as a social problem by media in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, declined significantly in the 1990s, no research has determined whether the trend reduced exposure to poor neighbourhoods over time or changed racial gaps in exposure. Yet most hypotheses about the social and economic risks of distressed neighbourhoods hinge on such exposure. Using a geocoded, national longitudinal survey matched to three censuses, it is found that: housing mobility continued to be the most important mode of exit from poor tracts for both Whites and Blacks; reductions for Blacks were mainly in exposure to extremely poor neighbourhoods, where neighbourhood change had a huge impact; Blacks remained far more likely than Whites to endure long, uninterrupted exposure; and, racial gaps in the odds of falling back into a poor neighbourhood after exiting one-a major driver of exposure duration that Black renters dominate-widened in the 1990s.

Dietz, R. D., (2002). **The estimation of neighborhood effects in the social sciences: An interdisciplinary approach.** *Social Science Research*, *31* (4), pp. 539 - 575.

This paper critically examines the interdisciplinary research of neighborhood effects. Neighborhood effects are community influences on individual social or economic outcomes. Examples include labor force activity, child outcomes, criminal behavior, and other socioeconomic phenomena. The existing theoretical and empirical literature is reviewed. Conceptual definitions from sociology are linked and contrasted with economic models. Early studies are criticized for failing to account for a number of endogeneity concerns. Recent empirical studies are also explored. The results of these papers demonstrate that although neighborhood characteristics are important, their influences are much smaller than suggested by previous research. An additional emphasis is dedicated to linking the neighborhood effects literature to other research of local or spatial activity within economics, sociology, and geography. In particular, the potential employment of local interaction game theory and spatial econometrics in neighborhood effects research is discussed. Additionally, a catalogue of existing empirical research is assembled.

Duncan, O.D., & Duncan, B. (1955). **Residential distribution and occupational stratification.** *American Journal of Sociology*, *60*, 493 - 503.

Ecological analysis is a promising approach to the study of urban social stratification, for differences in the residential distribution of occupation groups are found to parallel the differences among them in socio-economic status and recruitment. The occupation groups at the extremes of the socio-economic scale are the most segregated. Residential concentration in low-rent areas and residential centralization are inversely related to socio-economic status. Inconsistencies in the ranking of occupation groups according to residential patterns occur at points where there is evidence of status equilibrium.

Dwyer, C., & Bressey, C. (Eds.) (2008). *New geographies of race and racism.* London: Ashgate.

In recent years geographers interested in ethnicity, 'race' and racism have extended their focus from examining geographies of segregation and racism to exploring cultural politics, social practice and everyday geographies of identity and experience. This edited collection illustrates this new work and includes research on youth and new ethnicities; the contested politics of 'race' and racism; intersections of ethnicity, religion and 'race' and the theorisation and interrogation of whiteness. Case studies from the UK and Ireland focus on the intersections of 'race'

and nation and the specificities of place in discourses of racialisation and identity. A key feature of the book is its engagement with a range of methodological approaches to examining the significance of race including ethnography, visual methodologies and historical analysis.

Ellen, I. G., & Turner, M. (1997). **Does neighborhood matter? Assessing recent evidence.** *Housing Policy Debate*, *8* (4): 833 – 866.

This article synthesizes findings from a wide range of empirical research into how neighborhoods affect families and children. It lays out a conceptual framework for understanding how neighborhoods may affect people at different life stages. It then identifies methodological challenges, summarizes past research findings, and suggests priorities for future work. Despite a growing body of evidence that neighborhood conditions play a role in shaping individual outcomes, serious methodological challenges remain that suggest some caution in interpreting this evidence. Moreover, no consensus emerges about which neighborhood characteristics affect which outcomes, or about what types of families may be most influenced by neighborhood conditions. Finally, existing studies provide little empirical evidence about the causal mechanisms through which neighborhood environment influences individual outcomes. To be useful to policy makers, future empirical research should tackle the critical question of how and for whom neighborhood matters.

Ellen, I. G., & Turner, M. (2003). **Do neighborhoods matter and why?** In J. M. Goering, (Ed.). *Choosing a better life? Evaluating the moving to opportunity experiment*, (pp.313 - 338) Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press.

Book summary: As the centerpiece of policymakers' efforts to "deconcentrate" poverty in urban America, the Moving to Opportunity (MTO) project gave roughly 4,600 volunteer families the chance to move out of public housing projects in deeply impoverished neighborhoods in five cities-Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. Researchers wanted to find out to what extent moving out of a poor neighborhood into a better-off area would improve the lives of public housing families. Choosing a Better Life? is the first distillation of years of research on the MTO project, the largest rigorously designed social experiment to investigate the consequences of moving low-income public housing residents to low-poverty neighborhoods. In this book, leading social scientists and policy experts examine the legislative and political foundations of the project, analyze the effects of MTO on lives of the families involved, and explore lessons learned from this important piece of U.S. social policy.

Fainstein, S.S., Gordon, I., & Harloe, M. (Eds.) (1992). *Divided Cities***: *New York & London in the Contemporary World***. Oxford: Blackwell.

Divided Cities is a comparative analysis of New York and London. This book provides an introduction to these world cities that stand at the apex of their respective national hierarchies, as economic and cultural capitals, and occupy similarly commanding positions within the world economy. From decline in the 1970s to renewal in the 1980s, both cities once again face decline in the 1990s, exhibiting ever-widening social divisions. While struck by the many socio-political similarities on New York and London in their responses to global economic restructuring, the authors also delineate the quite distinctive political structures and social divisions constituted by class, race, and gender, of each city. At the heart of the book lies the question: In what sense, if any, was there an urban revival in the last decade - and for whom? In answering this question Divided Cities traces the influence of international economic forces, and national and local policies upon the fortunes of New York and London.

Feijten, P., & van Ham, M. (2009). **Neighbourhood change… reason to leave?** *Urban Studies, 46* (10), 2103 – 2122.

Little attention has been paid to date to the role of a changing neighbourhood as a factor influencing the residential choice process. Processes of neighbourhood change are often beyond residents' sphere of influence and if a changing neighbourhood causes residential stress, the only way to improve one's neighbourhood is to move to a better one. This study aims to get more insight into the effect of neighbourhood change on residential stress by studying residents' wish to leave their neighbourhood. Using data from The Netherlands, we show that there is no effect of a change in the socioeconomic status of the neighbourhood on moving wishes. A high level of popu-

lation turnover and an increase in the proportion of non-Western ethnic minorities in the neighbourhood increase the probability that residents want to leave their neighbourhood. The latter effect disappears when controlled for residents' subjective opinion about neighbourhood change.

Fischer, M. J., Massey, D. S. (2004). **The ecology of racial discrimination.** *City & Community*, *3* (3), 221-241.

In this article we build on prior studies that have used audit methods to document continued discrimination against African Americans in U.S. housing markets. Whereas prior work focused primarily on measuring racial disparities in housing access, here we seek to determine which personal, ecological, and agent factors raise or lower discrimination. Our data come from phone-based audit studies of rental housing offered in the Philadelphia metropolitan market in the spring of 1999, the fall of 2000, and the spring of 2002. Male and female auditors called listings to inquire about the availability of units using white middle-class English, black-accented English, and Black English Vernacular. Results show that whites are more likely to be favored over black auditors of the same gender when the black auditor speaks Black English Vernacular compared with black-accented English. Access was also lower in suburbs than the central city, and it decreased as distance from a predominantly black neighborhood fell. Blacks experienced much lower access to units marketed by private landlords rather than professional agents. Blacks are more likely to gain access to areas that already have high concentrations of blacks or in areas that are not in danger of black encroachment (i.e., further away from black concentrations). These mechanisms serve to reinforce and replicate segregation.

Fitzgerald, H. E., McKelvey, L. M., Schiffman, R. F., & Montañez, M. (2006). **Exposure of low-income families and their children to neighborhood violence and paternal antisocial behavior.** *Parenting: Science and Practice*, *6* (2), 243 - 258.

We examined the relation between neighborhood violence and father antisocial behavior with a national sample of fathers from low-income families with 3-year-old children. Children were classified into 4 groups based on their exposure to father antisocial behavior and neighborhood violence. Results. Children who experience high levels of each performed more poorly on indicators of emotion regulation. Children in risk groups were exposed to higher levels of family conflict, father depression, and poorer internal, and external physical environments than children who were in the low-risk group. Children with fathers who were not antisocial were 3 times more likely to be spanked when the father resided in a high-risk neighborhood. Conclusions. Fathers should be included in early prevention programs targeting families with very young children, and such programs simultaneously challenged to broaden into community networks

Flint, J. (2010). **Faith and housing in England: Promoting community cohesion or contributing to urban segregation?** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36* (2), 257-274.

Contemporary debates in England about ethnic and religious tensions and community cohesion have included a focus on the role that housing processes play in contributing towards both multiculturalism and dynamics of segregation in urban areas. The role of faith as a particular dimension of cultural identity and urban institutional organisation is increasingly being recognised in English housing policy. This paper argues for a more nuanced conceptualisation of the links between faith and housing aspiration, consumption and provision. Focusing particularly on Muslim and Jewish housing experiences and housing organisations in England, the paper explores how the notion of faith is reconfiguring the traditional emphasis upon ethnicity in debates about equality, diversity and meeting minority needs in the English housing system. It identifies a series of tensions, ambiguities and challenges facing policy-makers in England and other Western European polities in harnessing housing processes in the quest for urban cohesion and diversity.

Flint, J., & Kearns, A. (2006). **Housing, neighbourhood renewal and social capital: The case of registered social landlords in Scotland.** *European Journal of Housing Policy*, *6* (1), 31-54.

Urban policy in several European countries is characterized by an increasing emphasis on neighbourhoods as the site for targeted partnership intervention within new forms of multi-level and multi-actor governance. Community processes within distressed neighbourhoods, based on concepts of social capital, are increasingly identified as

both the cause of neighbourhood decline and offering mechanisms for achieving social inclusion and social cohesion. SociaL housing organizations are given a central role within these new forms of governance. This paper utilises a study of registered social landlords (RSLs) in Scotland to explore the role and impact of housing organizations in developing social capital in deprived communities. It identifies a range of mechanisms through which RSLs contribute to social capital and community development, but argues that the limitations and ambiguities of these processes reflect wider problems in the conceptualisation of both social capital and neighbourhood renewal as mechanisms for achieving social inclusion and social cohesion in current European urban policy.

Fong, E. (1996). **A comparative perspective on racial residential segregation: American and Canadian experiences**. *The Sociological Quarterly, 37* (2), 199-226.

This article takes a first step to compare the residential segregation of blacks and Asians from whites in American and Canadian cities. The analysis is based on census data from 404 American and 41 Canadian cities. African Americans in the United States experience a higher level of residential segregation than Asians in U.S. cities. On the other hand, blacks in Canada experience the same low level of segregation as Asians. To explain the different experiences of blacks in the United States and Canada, a multivariate model is proposed and tested. The results reveal several patterns. First, African Americans are consistently obstructed much more than Asian Americans by their proportion in the city. In contrast blacks in Canada are not. Second, the residential segregation patterns of African Americans are affected strongly by the labor market and structural changes of the economy in the city. However, the structural change of the economy in the city has a very weak effect on the level of residential segregation of Asian Americans, black Canadians, and Asian Canadians.

Fong, E. & Gulia, M. (1999). **Differences in neighbourhood qualities among racial and ethnic groups in Canada**. *Sociological Inquiry*, *69* (4): 575-598.

This paper examines the neighborhood qualities of major ethnic groups in Canada. Using data drawn from the 1991 we found that the British, northern Europeans, and western Europeans live in neighborhoods with desirable social qualities without paying higher costs, even after controlling for socioeconomic status, immigration period, and generations. On the other hand, we also found that southern Europeans, Asians, and Blacks live in neighborhoods with less desirable social qualities, despite paying expensive housing costs. In particular, most neighborhood qualities of Blacks are consistently seen as least desirable. The results further show that although neighborhood qualities of each group improve when educational levels rise and when they have been in Canada longer, the differences among groups do not decrease. In addition, the data show a consistent pattern that, although the British and other older immigrant groups do not pay a higher cost for housing, they continue to live in neighborhoods with better social environments. This pattern remains the same even when we consider the population that is Canadian-born. The regression results suggest that the consistent difference in neighborhood qualities among groups may relate to the process that minorities, especially Blacks, are less able to translate their socioeconomic resources into better neighborhood qualities.
This study clearly shows the undeniable fact that there are persistent patterns of differences in neighborhood qualities in Canada. This stable hierarchy of neighborhood qualities may in turn strongly affect the opportunities of different groups and their future achievements. The aspirations and expectations of children living in neighborhoods with higher percentages of unemployed residents and families on welfare will definitely be affected. The findings of this study also point out that race and ethnicity play an important part in organizing Canadian society. Although groups in general improve their neighborhood qualities with socioeconomic achievements, the patterns of differences in neighborhood qualities remain. Race and ethnicity strongly affect the social well-being of groups in Canadian society through the unequal distribution of residential locations.

Fong, E. & Shibuya, K. (2000). **The spatial separation of the poor in Canadian cities**, *Demography, 37* (4), 449 - 459.

The 1991 Canadian census was used to examine the extent of spatial separation of the poor in Canadian cities. Although there were no extensive areas of blight, decay, or housing abandonment, we found high spatial separation of poor visible minorities in the selected cities. The index of dissimilarity indicates high segregation of poor blacks and moderate separation of poor Asians from the non-poor population. We tested the effects of three major structural factors--racial and ethnic segregation, income segregation, and urban redevelopment--and found

that racial and ethnic residential patterns are related strongly to the spatial separation of poor persons. The relationship between income segregation and spatial separation of the poor is not significant, however. We also found that the relationship between urban redevelopment and spatial separation of the poor pertains only to blacks. These findings suggest that blacks are vulnerable in the process of urban redevelopment. This study indicates clearly that pockets of poverty for visible minorities exist in Canada side by side with upscale residential areas in cities with vibrant economies. "The age of extremes" (Massey 1996) may have arrived in Canadian cities.

Forrest, R. (2000). *Does neighbourhood still matter in a globalised world?* Occasional Paper Series, No. 5. Hong Kong: Centre for Comparative Public Management and Social Policy.

Politicians, policymakers and many academics continue to talk of 'neighbourhood' as shorthand for something which still matters to people. Indeed, in the western policy literature there has been something of a revival of ideas of local community and a new emphasis on neighbourliness and neighbouring. But what does neighbourhood mean these days? It would appear that changes in the nature of employment, family life and the emergence of a more fluid, individualised way of life are eroding whatever significance the residential neighbourhood once had in the construction of social identity and social belonging. With globalisation bearing down on cities and the neighbourhoods within them, and with the transformations of the informational age, there does the 'local' fir? With reference to current theoretical and policy debates this lecture will explore different dimension of the contemporary neighbourhood: neighbourhood as 'context'; neighbourhood as 'commodity'; neighbourhood as 'community' and neighbouthood as 'consumption'.

Forrest, R. (2004). *Who cares about neighbourhoods?* Bristol: ESRC Centre for Neighbourhood Research, CNR Paper 26: November.

Forrest, R. (2008). **Globalization and the housing asset rich: Geographies, demographies and policy Convoys.** *Global Social Policy*, *8* (2), 167 – 187.

This article explores the importance of housing assets in shaping the global landscape of opportunity and disadvantage. In doing so, it is concerned with four key issues. First, it seeks to highlight the increasing significance of housing related wealth at a global scale. Second, it is concerned with the uneven and potentially divisive impact of housing asset accumulation, within and between societies. Third, it seeks to show how economic, geodemographic and policy contexts combine to produce different outcomes for different population cohorts. Fourth, it discusses the way in which more market driven housing systems and housing wealth accumulation are changing the social policy environment. The underlying argument of the article is that the dynamics of housing markets and housing assets are of growing significance in relation to contemporary patterns of risk, opportunity, vulnerability and privilege and need to be embraced more thoroughly in social policy debate.

Forrest, R., & Kearns, A. (2001). **Social cohesion, social capital and the neighbourhood.** *Urban Studies*, *38* (12), 2125 – 2143.

In current theoretical and policy debates concerning social cohesion, the neighbourhood has re-emerged as an important setting for many of the processes which supposedly shape social identity and life-chances. It is in this context of a renewal of interest in local social relations and particularly the deployment of notions of social capital that this paper offers a critical review of a wide-ranging literature. The paper explores initially and briefly the idea that societies face a new crisis of social cohesion and outlines the key dimensions of societal cohesion. The core of the paper is then devoted to an examination of where the contemporary residential neighbourhood fits into these wider debates, particularly in relation to the interaction between social cohesion and social capital. In this context, some of the key debates around the concept of social capital are outlined. In moving beyond abstraction, the paper also shows how social capital can be broken down into relevant domains for policy action at the neighbourhood level and how concepts such as social cohesion and social capital can be operationalised for research purposes.

Fortuijn, J. D., Musterd, S., & Ostendorf, W. (1998). **International migration and ethnic segregation: impacts on urban areas - introduction.** *Urban Studies*, *35* (3), 367 - 370.

> Ethnic segregation in urban areas brought about by international migration may lead to disintegration of an urban society. Since segregation includes educational, residential and spatial segregations, various ethnic and social classes may produce a ghetto-like community where they would converge. In turn, urban areas would be divided into several communities and such division may adversely affect the urban society as a whole.

Fraser, J. C., & Kick, E. L. (2007). **The role of public, private, non-profit and community sectors in shaping mixed-income housing outcomes in the US.** *Urban Studies, 44* (12), 2357 – 2377.

> Since the 1990s, public policy-makers in the US have renewed support for mixed-income housing development as a means towards inner-city neighbourhood revitalisation and poverty amelioration. Yet, research to date finds that, while these mixed-income developments have promoted neighbourhood revitalisation, they have accomplished less for people in these areas who live in poverty. This paper theorises about the conditions that may in principle lead to these alternative outcomes. The approach emphasises the continuity in goal sets and capacities among four sets of urban actors -- investors, local government, non-profits and community residents. To examine extant theory and an alternative model, case study evidence is offered from two comparable cities with different mixed-income initiatives and different configurations of goals and capacities among the four stakeholder groups. It is found that place-based outcomes (i.e. neighbourhood revitalisation) from mixed-income efforts hinge on the continuity of goals and effective capacities of investors, government and non-profits, but not community residents. It is also found that, with or without goal consonance and capacity, existing residents are relatively under-served by mixed-income initiatives while other stakeholders realise a variety of benefits.

Freeman, L. (2005). **Displacement or succession? Residential mobility in gentrifying Neighbour-hoods**. *Urban Affairs Review*, *40* (4), 463-91.

> This article examines the extent to which gentrification in U.S. neighborhoods is associated with displacement by comparing mobility and displacement in gentrifying neighborhoods with mobility and displacement in similar neighborhoods that did not undergo gentrification. The results suggest that displacement and higher mobility play minor if any roles as forces of change in gentrifying neighborhoods. Demographic change in gentrifying neighborhoods appears to be a consequence of lower rates of intra neighborhood mobility and the relative affluence of in-movers.

Freeman, L. (2006). *There goes the 'hood: Views of gentrification from the ground up*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

> Freeman examines the impact of gentrification on two predominantly black inner-city neighborhoods in New York City. This qualitative study, based on in-depth interviews, participant observation, and content analysis of newspapers and other media, focuses on the significant role played by blacks in the gentrification process, and the experiences and reactions of indigenous residents. The author provides a brief history and traces recent changes in Harlem and Clinton Hill. These two case studies describe indigenous residents' positive and negative attitudes, the perceived costs and benefits of gentrification, and the clashes emerging from different norms held by gentrifiers and long-term residents. The causal relationship between gentrification and displacement of poor residents was not evident. Despite persistence of inequities for ghetto residents, gentrification does change the relationship between black inner-city neighborhoods and the larger society. However, social networks within these neighborhoods rarely transcend class and racial lines. Freeman argues that sustained community organizing and mobilizing is necessary to dampen the feelings of alienation that many residents express toward the gentrification process. He also discusses the planning, policy, and theoretical implications of this research.

Freeman. L., & Braconi, F. (2004). **Gentrification and displacement in New York City**. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *70* (1), 39-52.

> Gentrification has been viewed by some as a solution to many of the problems facing older central cities. At the same time, many are wary of the potential for gentrification to displace disadvantaged residents. To date, however, surprisingly little reliable evidence has been produced about the magnitude of this problem that could guide

planners, policymakers, or community-based organizations. The study described in this article attempts to fill this void by examining residential mobility among disadvantaged households in New York City during the 1990s. We found that rather than rapid displacement, gentrification was associated with slower residential turnover among these households. In New York City, during the I990S at least, normal succession appears to be responsible for changes in gentrifying neighborhoods. The article concludes with a discussion of the implications of these findings for planning.

Frenette, M., Picot, G., & Sceviour, R. (2004). *How long do people live in low-income neighbourhoods? Evidence for Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada Analytical Studies Research Paper Series. (Catalogue 11F0019MIE – No. 216).

This study uses longitudinal tax data to explore several undocumented aspects regarding the duration of residential spells in low-income neighbourhoods. Although the length of new spells is generally substantial (at least compared to low-income spells), there is quite a lot of variation in this regard. Low-income neighbourhood spells exhibit negative duration dependence, implying that people are less likely to exit low-income neighbourhoods the longer they have resided in them. Spell length varies substantially by age and city of residence, and to a lesser extent, by family income and family type. Specifically, older individuals remain in low-income neighbourhoods for longer periods of time than younger individuals, as do residents of Toronto and Vancouver (in relation to Montreal). Individuals in low-income families have longer spell lengths than those in higher income families, and among these low-income families, lone-parents and couples with children generally spend more time in low-income neighbourhoods than childless couples and unattached individuals.

Friedmann, J. (1995). **Where we stand: A decade of world city research.** In P. L. Knox, & P.T. Taylor (Eds.). *World cities in a world system* (pp. 21 – 47). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Introduction quoted: "As an interlocking system of production and markets, the global economy is a discovery of the 1970s (Barnet and Müller 1974). At the time there was a good deal of controversy over the so-called 'new international division of labour' (Fröbel et al. 1980) and a centuries-old 'world system' (Wallerstein 1974). Research paradigms were being born. The significance of these theoretical developments for the study of urbanization was not recognized until the early 1980s (Cohen 1981; Friedmann and Wolff 1982). Ten years have passed since then, and this chapter is an attempt to survey what we have learned and to assess where we stand in the study of world cities. I begin with a discussion of some conceptual issues: what is the 'theoretical object' of world cities research? How shall we define the elusive notion of world city? I then launch into an extended review of the literature, including theoretical developments in the 1980s and empirical studies in the 1990s. The third section takes a closer look at the notion of a structured hierarchy of world cities and argues the need to remain ever alert to economic and political changes that may lead to the rise and fall of world cities that are linked to eachother in 'antagonistic co-operation'. Next, I turn to consider that remnant – a majority of the world's population – that for all practical purposes is excluded from the capitalist 'space of accumulation' and consequently also from world city analysis. I argue that our understanding of the urban dynamic remains incomplete unless we consider both the internal and external proletariats of world cities. A brief coda concludes my discussion." 21

Friedmann, J., & Wolff G. (1982). **World city formation: an agenda for research and action.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *3*, 309 - 344.

Friedrichs, J., (1998). **Do poor neighborhoods make their residents poorer? Context effects of poverty neighborhoods on residents.** In: Hans-Jürgen Andreß (Ed.): *Empirical Poverty Research in Comparative Perspective* (pp. 77 – 99). Aldershot: Ashgate.

Friedrichs deals with context effects of poverty neighborhoods on their residents: Do poor neighborhoods make their residents poorer? To address the problem, he takes William J. Wilson's publication on "The Truly Disadvantaged" (1987) as an example and explicates the implicit hypotheses of Wilson's theory. If Wilson's hypotheses were true, poverty neighborhoods should have dramatic consequences for their residents. Friedrichs then continues and investigates the theoretical and methodological foundations of this conclusion: How can we define and delineate contexts and what kind of general theories support the assumption that context has an effect? He dis-

cusses models of interaction and social learning, both of which are empirically hard to test. He also notes that social networks and action spaces of the residents are not necessarily coincident with the neighborhood. After reviewing the empirical literature from the United States and several European countries, he concludes that in general neighborhood has only low or negligible effects. Much more can be explained by individual characteristics of the resident or by institutional variables (like e.g. school composition). With respect to poverty, "poor neighborhoods do indeed aggravate the poverty of its residents. But this conclusion only holds under specific conditions." The restriction of the individual's social network to the neighborhood is a crucial prerequisite, effects of the independent variables are highly non-linear, and the impact of the neighborhood may differ among social groups.

Friedrichs, J., & Blasius, J. (2009). **Attitudes of owners and renters in a deprived neighbourhood.** *European Journal of Housing Policy*, *9* (4), 435 - 455.

Housing policies often promote homeownership in order to stabilise a given urban neighbourhood, assuming that investment in housing will result as well in investment in the neighbourhood. This reasoning has been guiding housing policies in many countries and is supported by many empirical studies.

Friedrichs, J., Galster, G., & Musterd, S. (2003). **Neighbourhood effects on social opportunities: the European and American research and policy context.** *Housing Studies*, *18* (6), 797 - 806.

Editorial, commenting on the effects of the neighborhood on social opportunities. Assumption by contemporary European and American urban policy of the negative effects of poor households on opportunities to improve the poor's social conditions; Correlation between concentration levels and level of spatial segregation; Concern on the possibility of poor communities aggravating the chances for their economic recovery.

Friedrichs, J., & Triemer, S. (2009). *Divided Cities? Social and Ethnic Segregation in Large German Cities, 2nd. Rev. ed.*. Wiesbaden. VS Verlag.

Gallagher, K. (2007). *The theatre of urban: Youth and schooling in dangerous times*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Because of its powerful socializing effects, the school has always been a site of cultural, political, and academic conflict. In an age where terms such as 'hard-to-teach,' and 'at-risk' beset our pedagogical discourses, where students have grown up in systems plagued by anti-immigrant, anti-welfare, 'zero-tolerance' rhetoric, how we frame and understand the dynamics of classrooms has serious ethical implications and powerful consequences. Using theatre and drama education as a special window into school life in four urban secondary schools in Toronto and New York City, The Theatre of Urban examines the ways in which these schools reflect the cultural and political shifts in big city North American schooling policies, politics, and practices of the early twenty-first century. Resisting facile comparisons of Canadian and American schooling systems, Kathleen Gallagher opts instead for a rigorous analysis of the context-specific features, both the differences and similarities, between urban cultures and urban schools in the two countries. Gallagher re-examines familiar 'urban issues' facing these schools, such as racism, classism, (hetero)sexism, and religious fundamentalism in light of the theatre performances of diverse young people and their reflections upon their own creative work together. By using theatre as a sociological lens, The Theatre of Urban not only explores the very notion of performance in a novel and interesting way, it also provides new insights into the conflicts that often erupt in these highly charged school spaces.

Galster, G. (2001). **On the nature of neighbourhood.** *Urban Studies*, *38* (12), 2111 - 2124.

The paper advances the conceptualisation of neighbourhood by specifying it as a bundle of spatially based attributes associated with clusters of residences, sometimes in conjunction with other land uses. There follows a discussion of how this 'composite commodity' definition relates to the planning challenge of spatially bounding neighbourhood. The paper then probes the myriad idiosyncrasies associated with the concept of neighbourhood: cross-attribute variation in durability and ability to be priced, relativistic evaluations of attributes and consumption impacts on attributes. It discusses how, within this new paradigmatic context, neighbourhoods are produced by the same actors that consume them: households, property owners, business people and local government. Fi-

nally, consideration is given to various aspects of the origins and nature of neighbourhood change and it is argued that neighbourhood dynamics are rife with social inefficiencies.

Galster, G. C. (2003). **Investigating behavioral impacts of poor neighborhoods: Towards new data and analytic strategies.** *Housing Studies*, *18* (6), 893 - 914.

Three challenges confront statistical researchers of neighbourhood impacts on individual behaviours: (1) operationalising 'neighbourhood processes'; (2) potentially non-linear relationships between neighbourhood characteristics and outcomes; and (3) the selection bias problem. To better comprehend these challenges and overcome them, the paper proposes an overarching conceptual framework wherein outcomes of interest are affected by neighbourhood interacting in a mutually causal fashion with housing tenure, housing wealth, household socio-economic status, and mobility behaviour. It advances a five-equation, simultaneous system for home ownership, mobility expectations, housing wealth, household socio-economic status and neighbourhood character. Although current US census data do not provide perfect proxies for neighbourhood processes, there is evidence that a battery of them could represent reasonable operationalisations. Tests for non-linearity could be conducted in this framework. This model could use a sufficiently robust set of instrumental variables to overcome the issue of neighbourhood selection bias, and thereby produce considerably more precise estimates of neighbourhood impacts on individual outcomes of interest. Implications for qualitative research approaches also are drawn.

Galster, G. (2007). **Neighbourhood social mix as a goal of housing policy: A theoretical analysis.** *European Journal of Housing Policy, 7* (1), 19 - 43.

Many western European housing policies have tried to increase the residential mix of advantaged and disadvantaged groups. Unfortunately, policymakers have given little consideration to how these groups will interact as neighbours. There are numerous theoretically grounded mechanisms by which the social mix of a neighbourhood may influence socio-economic outcomes of its residents. These mechanisms differ on the basis of which group is generating the social externality in the neighbourhood, whether this externality is positive or negative, whether it affects all residents equally, and whether the marginal externality generated by adding one more member of a particular group is constant, proportional, or is characterized by a threshold effect. This paper demonstrates that a social mix housing policy can be justified only under a circumscribed set of the preceding parameters. Indeed, depending on the mechanism assumed, social efficiency implies that neighbourhoods should be either: equally mixed, have the disadvantaged group dispersed as widely as possible, or rigidly segregated; for other mechanisms, mix becomes irrelevant. Thus, for formulating and justifying a mixed housing policy on either efficiency or equity grounds it is crucial to understand exactly what sort of neighbourhood effect(s) is operating in neighbourhoods.

Galster, G. C. (2007). **Should policy makers strive for neighborhood social mix? An analysis of the Western European evidence base.** *Housing Studies*, *22* (4), 523 - 545.

The paper presents an analytical framework for elucidating the equity and social efficiency criteria that might be used to justify a housing policy aiming for a substantial mix of neighborhood residents by income, ethnicity and/or immigrant status. This framework permits the classification of multivariate statistical studies comprising the Western European evidence base and shows the importance of distinguishing intra- and extra-neighborhood processes when evaluating evidence related to the efficiency criterion. Evaluation of the evidence base in light of this framework reveals that it sufficiently supports a mixing policy aimed at avoiding concentrations of disadvantaged individuals if, and only if, policy makers emphasize equity grounds (i.e. improving the well-being of the disadvantaged absolutely). The evidence base does not support a mixing policy on efficiency grounds, regardless of whether intra-neighborhood social interactions or extra-neighborhood stigmatization/resource restrictions are presumed to be the primary causal mechanism for neighborhood effects.

Galster, G. C. (2008). **Quantifying the effects of neighbourhood on individuals: Challenges, alternative approaches, and promising directions**. *Schmollers Jahrbuch*, *128* (1), 7 - 48.

Six major challenges confront statistical researchers attempting to quantify accurately the independent effect of neighbourhood context on individuals: (1) defining the scale of neighbourhood; (2) identifying mechanisms of neighbourhood effect; (3) measuring appropriate neighbourhood characteristics; (4) measuring exposure to

neighbourhood; (5) measuring appropriate individual characteristics; and (6) endogeneity. The paper describes these challenges, prior attempts to meet them, and their respective shortcomings. It notes several approaches on the horizon that offer the promise of surmounting these challenges: experiments with varied scales of bespoke neighbourhoods; databases with multi-domain measures of neighbourhood characteristics; statistical models testing for non-linear neighbourhood effects that are stratified by residential group, density of local social interactions, and duration of residency; and econometric devices involving instrumental variables and residuals. It argues that further progress can be made on this front if we take advantage of natural quasi-experiments and push toward fielding a major, new social survey employing a people/place panel design.

Galster, G., & Booza, J. (2007). **The rise of the bipolar neighborhood.** *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *73* (4), 421 - 435.

Problem: Although planners aim to provide for income diversity in the communities they serve, too little is known about how income distributions in metropolitan neighborhoods are changing. Purpose: We investigate whether neighborhood income diversity has increased since 1970 by examining neighborhoods in the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan areas. Results and conclusions: We find a dramatic increase in the number and incidence of these bipolars since 1970. Compared to other neighborhoods, we find that, on average, bipolars have significantly greater shares of very high-income families, racial diversity, shares of middle-aged persons, and shares of renters. We use a counterfactual to reveal that much of the growth in bipolars over the last three decades has been fuelled by income distributions at the metropolitan scale becoming more bimodal, with fewer middle-income families. Gentrification appears to explain only a minor share of growth in bipolars. Takeaway for practice: Metropolitan census tracts with pronounced bimodal income distributions have become more common since 1970. This appears to reflect changing metropolitan income distributions more than spatial rearrangement, although planning policies may be responsible in some instances. Whether residence in bipolar neighborhoods will benefit very low-income households by reducing stereotyping and expanding social opportunities is unclear, but such places should be monitored.

Galster, G., Cutsinger, J., & Lim, U. (2007). **Are neighbourhoods self-stabilising? Exploring endogenous dynamics.** *Urban Studies*, *44* (1), 167 - 185.

This study investigates how neighbourhoods respond when they are upset by transient, exogenous shock(s). Do they quickly revert to their original, stable state, gradually return to this stable state, permanently settle into another stable state, diverge progressively from any steady state, or evince no discernable pattern of response? A self-regulating adjustment process promoting stability appears the norm, based on econometric investigations of multiple, annually measured indicators from census tracts in five US cities. Stability quickly re-established at the original state characterises most of the indicators analysed: rates of tax delinquency, low-weight births, teenage births and home sales volumes. Violent and property crime rates also evince endogenous stability at the original state, but take considerably longer than the other indicators to return to it when the exogenous shock is sizeable. Moreover, this crime adjustment process is considerably slower in neighbourhoods with higher poverty rates.

Galster, G., Marcotte, D., Mandell, M., Wolman, H. & Augustine, N. (2007). **The influence of neighborhood poverty during childhood on fertility, education, and earnings outcomes.** *Housing Studies*, *22* (5), 723-751.

Previous studies attempting to estimate the relative importance of family, neighborhood, residential stability, and homeownership status characteristics of childhood environments on young adult outcomes have: (1) treated these variables as though they were independent, and (2) were limited in their ability to control for household selection effects. This study offers advances in both areas. First, it treats the key explanatory variables above as endogenously determined (sometimes simultaneously so). Second, to deal both with this endogeneity and the selection problem, instrumental variable estimates are computed for how childhood average values of neighborhood poverty rate relate to fertility, education and labor market outcomes in later life. The paper analyzes data from the US Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) that are matched with Census tract data, thereby permitting documentation of a wide range of family background and contextual characteristics. For children born between 1968 and 1974, data are analyzed on their first 18 years and various outcomes in 1999 when they are between 25 and 31 years of age. The application of instrumental variables substantially attenuates the apparent neighborhood ef-

fects. Nevertheless, support is found for the proposition that cumulative neighborhood poverty effects averaged over childhood have an independent, non-trivial causal effect on high school attainment and earnings.

Galster, G., Metzger, K. & Waite, R. (1999). **Neighbourhood opportunity structures and immigrants' socioeconomic advancement**. *Journal of Housing Research*, *10* (1), 95 - 127.

This article explores immigrants' socioeconomic success consequential to their choice of neighborhood. We describe and analyze seven aspects of socioeconomic success during the 1980s for 14 immigrant groups in five metropolitan areas. Exposure indices measuring aspects of the census tracts in which these groups lived in 1980 are calculated and analyzed. Multiple regression explores the degree to which 1980s neighbourhood context explains socioeconomic advances of pre-1980 immigrants during the 1980s, controlling for group starting position in 1980 and metropolitan area of residence. Findings support the notion that a neighbourhood of poorly educated, welfare-assisted, nonworking residents retards educational, professional, and employment prospects of immigrants. We also find evidence that a higher incidence of residential exposure to other members of one's immigrant group leads to higher rates of poverty and, perhaps, lower gains in employment during the subsequent decade. These findings should be interpreted cautiously, however, because of data limitations, specification shortcomings, and ambiguities in interpreting causation.

Gauvin, L., Robitaille, É., Riva, M., McLaren, L., Dassa, C., & Potvin, L. (2007). **Conceptualizing and operationalizing neighbourhoods: the conundrum of identifying territorial units.** *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 98 (Supplement 1), S18 – 26.

Over the past 10 years, there has been a surge of interest in studying small-area characteristics as determinants of population and individual health. Accumulating evidence indicates the existence of variations in the health status of populations living in areas that differ in affluence and shows that selected small-area characteristics are associated with the occurrence of selected health behaviours. These variations cannot be attributed solely to differential characteristics of populations living within small areas. One vexing problem that confronts researchers is that of conceptualizing and operationalizing neighbourhoods through delineation of small territorial units in health research. The aims of this paper are to selectively overview conceptual definitions of neighbourhoods and to illustrate the challenges of operationalizing neighbourhoods in urban areas by describing our attempts to map out small territorial units on the Island of Montreal and in the City of Calgary. Conclusion: We outline guiding principles for the construction of a methodology for establishing small-area contours in urban areas and formulate recommendations for future research.

Germain, A., & Gagnon, J. E. (1999). **Is neighbourhood a black box? A reply to Galster, Metzger and Waite.** *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, *8* (2), 172 – 184.

Does the neighbourhood have an impact on people's life chances, and if so, is this impact positive or negative? This question is increasingly becoming an object of investigation, with research focusing more and more on populations which could be referred to as socially fragile: children and adolescents, racial minorities and recent immigrants, and the economically disadvantaged. It seems that researchers are having problems identifying exactly which neighbourhood attributes have an impact on the populations studied and how this impact is produced. Nor can quantitative research determine what pertains to family characteristics and what points to the local environment as a variable. These interrogations have serious implications, insofar as researchers are called upon to advise policy makers concerning potential intervention on either specific social groups (determined by family characteristics, for example single parenthood), or urban territories, in terms of localised populations.

Gijsberts, M. & Dagevos, J. (2007). **The Socio-cultural Integration of Ethnic Minorities in the Netherlands: Identifying Neighbourhood Effects on Multiple Integration Outcomes.** *Housing Studies, 22* (5), 805 - 831.

This paper addresses the relationship between the ethnic concentration of a neighbourhood and multiple integration outcomes of ethnic minority groups in Dutch society. The data used are drawn from two large-scale surveys. The paper examines whether ethnic concentration in neighbourhoods influences indicators of socio-cultural integration, i.e. inter-ethnic contacts, language proficiency and mutual stereotypical attitudes. The analyses show that

social contacts between majority and minority groups are less frequent in ethnically concentrated neighbourhoods. However, a degree of mixing has a positive influence on the actual orientation of the indigenous Dutch towards ethnic minorities. The analyses also reveal that in neighbourhoods experiencing a sudden influx of non-Western citizens, inter-ethnic attitudes tend to be more negative. Social contacts play a mediating role in this relationship. These contacts are also important for a good command of the Dutch language among members of ethnic minority groups.

Goering, J., & Feins, J.D. (Eds.) (2003). *Choosing Better Life? Evaluating the Moving to Opportunity Social Experiment.* Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

As the centerpiece of policymakers' efforts to "deconcentrate" poverty in urban America, the Moving to Opportunity (MTO) project gave roughly 4,600 volunteer families the chance to move out of public housing projects in deeply impoverished neighborhoods in five cities-Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. Researchers wanted to find out to what extent moving out of a poor neighborhood into a better-off area would improve the lives of public housing families. Choosing a Better Life? is the first distillation of years of research on the MTO project, the largest rigorously designed social experiment to investigate the consequences of moving low-income public housing residents to low-poverty neighborhoods. In this book, leading social scientists and policy experts examine the legislative and political foundations of the project, analyze the effects of MTO on lives of the families involved, and explore lessons learned from this important piece of U.S. social policy.

Goering, J., Kamely, A. & Richardson, T. (1997). **Recent research on racial segregation and poverty concentration in public housing in the United States.** *Urban Affairs Review*, *32* (5), 723 - 745.

Newly available data reveal that despite a recent decline in public sector housing segregation, the majority of black American public housing residents live in poor, racially isolated neighborhoods and white tenants typically live in less isolated neighborhoods. These patterns are influenced by overall residential segregation and public housing authority characteristics.

Goldsmith, W.W., & Blakely, E.J. (1992). *Separate societies: Poverty and inequality in U.S. cities.* Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

"Economic and political forces no longer combat poverty—they generate poverty!" exclaim William Goldsmith and Edward Blakely in their report on the plight of American's urban poor. Focusing on the reality of separation—social segmentation, economic inequality, and geographic isolation—the authors examine the presence and persistence of urban poverty, the transformation of national industry into a global economy, and the dilemmas of local reform. Goldsmith and Blakely document the appalling conditions of poor and minority people in central cities, examining those conditions in relation to inequalities in the national distributions of income and wealth. They analyze the connections between the structure and movement of the new global economy and the problems of the poorest Americans. They demonstrate how globalized markets and production arrangements have worsened the opportunities facing most American cities and workers. Noting that neither economic growth nor public subsidy has solved the problems of the poor, Goldsmith and Blakely propose that the very separation that exacerbates poverty be used to motive restructure. The authors maintain that when those in power locally respond to the pressure exerted by those suffering from inequality and isolation, community-level institutions will be restructured. These multi-local coalitions of small businesses and neighborhood organizations need to press for reallocation of federal resources in favor of domestic needs and redirection of the national economic favor of workers and common citizens.

Grant, J. L. (2002). **Mixed use in theory and practice: Canadian experience with implementing a planning principle.** *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *68* (1), 71 - 84.

Discusses mixed land use strategies, focusing on new urbanism theory, declining inner-city, suburban development and land use planning; policy implications; based on research in nine cities.

Grant, J. L. (2007). **Two sides of a coin? New urbanism and gated communities.** *Housing Policy Debate, 18* (3), 481 – 501.

Contemporary residential building trends reflect concerns about privacy, traffic, and managing difference. Despite the radically different premises behind New Urbanism and gated communities, I find on closer inspection that they both respond to similar perceived crises in our cities. New Urbanism answers urban challenges with bold efforts to recapture the strengths of older communities and to supplant unwanted suburban patterns with those believed to have greater resilience and public purpose. Gated communities reveal popular skepticism about the potential for improving urban conditions and a consequent desire to retreat to protected compounds. In both cases, the new suburbs generally provide housing primarily for the most affluent among us and represent the ascendance of private over public interests. By examining the Canadian urban context, this article explores some ways in which New Urbanism and gated communities differ, while also highlighting the characteristics and dilemmas they share.

Grant, J., Green, K., & Maxwell, K. (2004). **The planning and policy implications of gated Communities.** *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, *13* (1), 70 – 88.

An on-going investigation of gated developments in Canada has documented over 300 gated enclaves, ranging in size from a few homes to over 1000 units. While gating is not as common in Canada as in the US, enclosing new suburbs is a popular marketing device for developers in some regions. Seniors prove especially interested in purchasing homes in gated projects. This paper describes the results of an inventory of gated projects and considers some policy implications for municipal planning. The popularity of gating may reveal concerns about the ability of governments to provide amenities and values that residents expect. At the same time, it raises significant questions about how planners can maintain an integrated and connected urban realm.

Grant, J., & Mittelsteadt, L. (2004). **Types of Gated Communities.** *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, *31*, 913 – 930.

In the last decade the planning literature has reflected growing interest in the topic of gated communities. To date, this relatively new field of research has generated limited theoretical development. Although recent literature has begun to elucidate the social and economic contexts that make gated enclaves a global phenomenon, few works offer an overview of the physical features of gated communities. The key source articulating a framework for understanding gated communities is Blakeley and Snyder's, *Fortress America*. Although Blakely and Snyder provide detailed findings on the form of gated projects in the US context, they say little about gating elsewhere. This paper draws on a range of literature on gated enclaves to examine and augment the typology created by Blakely and Snyder. Building theory to explain the form and character of gated communities requires the consideration of a range of historical experiences and international differences in practice. Although classification alone does not constitute theory, it provides an important foundation for those seeking to generate premises and principles for further theoretical development. It also offers useful tools for case studies of practice.

Grant, J. L., & Perrott, K. (2009). **Producing diversity in a new urbanism community: Policy and practice.** *The Town Planning Review, 80* (3).

Since the mid-1990s, Markham in Ontario has embedded new urbanism and smart growth principles in its plans. The policies presume that policies for place diversity - requiring a mix of housing types, uses and densities - will produce social diversity. This article examines planning policies and reviews interview data to understand the challenges in interpreting and implementing a diversity agenda in practice. Although respondents describe Markham as ethnically diverse, census data reveal new kinds of social homogeneity. Planning policies and regulations that call for diversity in housing types, land uses and densities may contribute to place vitality and economic health, but the Markham case suggests that they may not produce social equity. Planners' faith in place diversity as a means to social diversity faces significant challenges in practice

Grant, J. L., & Rosen, G. (2009). **Armed compounds and broken arms: The cultural production of gated communities**, *Association of American Geographers. Annals of the Association of American Geographer, 99* (3).

> In recent geographic and urban discourse, neoliberalism increasingly appears as an explanatory framework for a range of spatial phenomena, including gated communities. This article compares the form and function of gated communities in Israel and Canada to illustrate how locally and historically contingent development processes and cultural understandings intersect and interact with globalizing practices and regional manifestations of neoliberal policies. In so doing, it explores the way that global and local processes collectively produce gated communities with varying regional expressions

Gray, J. (2007). *Black mass: Apocalyptic religion and the death of utopia. NY*: Doubleday.

> For the decade that followed the end of the cold war, the world was lulled into a sense that a consumerist, globalised, peaceful future beckoned. The beginning of the 21st century has rudely disposed of such ideas - most obviously through 9/11and its aftermath. But just as damaging has been the rise in the West of a belief that a single model of political behaviour will become a worldwide norm and that, if necessary, it will be enforced at gunpoint. In *Black Mass*, philosopher and critic John Gray explains how utopian ideals have taken on a dangerous significance in the hands of right-wing conservatives and religious zealots. He charts the history of utopianism, from the Reformation through the French Revolution and into the present. And most urgently, he describes how utopian politics have moved from the extremes of the political spectrum into mainstream politics, dominating the administrations of both George W Bush and Tony Blair, and indeed coming to define the political centre. Far from having shaken off discredited ideology, Gray suggests, we are more than ever in its clutches. *Black Mass* is a truly frightening and challenging work by one of Britain's leading political thinkers.

Grigsby, W., Baratz, M., Galster, G. and Maclennan, D. (1987). **The Dynamics of Neighbourhood Change and Decline**. Oxford: Pergamon.

Gruner, S. (2010). **'The Others Don't Want …'. Small-Scale Segregation: Hegemonic Public Discourses and Racial Boundaries in German Neighbourhoods.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36* (2), 275 – 292.

> This paper examines the interplay between hegemonic discourses on segregation and small-scale segregation in neighbourhoods. In the German mass media, segregation is mainly discussed in the context of so-called 'problematic neighbourhoods'. Thereby the discourse concentrates on cultural differences and blames immigrants for building parallel societies instead of integrating into German society. However, boundaries in neighbourhoods are often due to racialised stereotypes rather than differences in cultural practice. Small-scale segregation is not necessarily related to migration or cultural differences but corresponds to racialised images of who is perceived as German and who is not. Qualitative interviews with White German residents of three neighbourhoods in Berlin indicate that the discourse about 'problematic neighbourhoods' in itself furthers small-scale segregation and racialised stereotypes in neighbourhoods. Instead of interpreting small-scale segregation as immigrants' lack of will to integrate into German society, I suggest Bourdieu's concept of Habitus and social space as an explanation for boundaries in neighbourhoods.

Hackworth, J. (2007). *The neoliberal city: Governance, ideology, and development in American urbanism.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

> The shift in the ideological winds toward a "free-market" economy has brought profound effects in urban areas. The Neoliberal City presents an overview of the effect of these changes on today's cities. The term "neoliberalism" was originally used in reference to a set of practices that first-world institutions like the IMF and World Bank impose on third-world countries and cities. The support of unimpeded trade and individual freedoms and the discouragement of state regulation and social spending are the putative centerpieces of this vision. More and more, though, people have come to recognize that first-world cities are undergoing the same processes. In The Neoliberal City, Jason Hackworth argues that neoliberal policies are in fact having a profound effect on the nature and direction of urbanization in the United States and other wealthy countries, and that much can be learned

from studying its effect. He explores the impact that neoliberalism has had on three aspects of urbanization in the United States: governance, urban form, and social movements. The American inner city is seen as a crucial battle zone for the wider neoliberal transition primarily because it embodies neoliberalism's antithesis, Keynesian egalitarian liberalism. Focusing on issues such as gentrification in New York City; public-housing policy in New York, Chicago, and Seattle; downtown redevelopment in Phoenix; and urban-landscape change in New Brunswick, N.J., Hackworth shows us how material and symbolic changes to institutions, neighborhoods, and entire urban regions can be traced in part to the rise of neoliberalism.

Hackworth, J., & Wyly, E. (2003). **Social polarization and the politics of low income mortgage lending in the United States**. *Geografiska Annaler Serie, 85* (3), 149 – 165.

The structured inequalities of capital investment and disinvestment are prominent themes in critical urban and regional research, but many accounts portray 'capital' as a global, faceless and placeless abstraction operating according to a hidden, unitary logic. Sweeping political-economic shifts in the last generation demonstrate that capital may shape urban and regional processes in many different ways, and each of these manifestations creates distinct constraints and opportunities. In this paper, we analyze a new institutional configuration in the USA that is reshaping access to wealth among the poor - a policy 'consensus' to expand home-ownership among long-excluded populations. This shift has opened access to some low- and moderate-income households, and racial and ethnic minorities, but the necessary corollary is a greater polarization between those who are able to own and those who are not. We provide a critical analysis of these changes, drawing on national housing finance statistics as well as a multivariate analysis of differences between owners and renters in the 1990s in New York City. As home-ownership strengthens its role as a privatized form of stealth urban and housing policy in the USA, its continued expansion drives a corresponding reconstruction of its value for different groups, and inscribes a sharper axis of property-rights inequalities among owners and renters in the working classes.

Hajnal, Z. (1995). **The nature of concentrated poverty in Canada and the United States**. *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, *20* (4), 497-528.

The theoretical framework that explains the growth of concentrated urban poverty in America, should also predict the nature and extent of concentrated urban poverty in Canada. Thus I expect concentrated urban poverty in Canada to be extensive and to be distributed along specific spatial and racial lines. The most striking feature of the spatial distribution of concentrated urban poverty in Canada is its regional character. In particular, the province of Quebec, which has roughly one quarter of Canada's total population, was responsible for over half of all Canadians living in concentrated urban poverty. While this is expected given a heavy reliance on manufacturing in Quebec cities and given the high provincial poverty rate, it is still surprising to find numbers this dramatic. The Atlantic provinces, as anticipated, were also overrepresented, but as a percentage of the total concentrated urban poverty population, they were almost insignificant. Ontario, again as predicted, was strongly underrepresented. The Western provinces had a concentrated urban poverty population equivalent to their share of the total national population. Above all else this study has shown that concentrated urban poverty is a serious and extensive problem in Canada. In contrast to other recent empirical studies which have demonstrated that income for Canada's CMAs is on the rise or that Canada's inner cities are attracting more and more high income families, this study has highlighted the fact that a large, concentrated population is being left behind. While cities and even inner cities may be improving on many social indicators, clearly many neighborhoods in Canada's cities are still suffering. If significant efforts are not implemented and if all the various facets of concentrated urban poverty are not alleviated, this concentrated urban poor population may face not only a debilitating present but also a difficult and unpromising future.

Halli, S.S, & Kazemipur, A. (2000). **Neighbourhood poverty in Canadian cities**. *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, *25* (3), 369 - 381.

The recent surge of poverty in the industrial nations seems to be accompanied by increasing concentration of the poor in urban space. As a problem distinct from poverty, the spatial concentration of poverty, reflected in the rising number of poor neighbourhoods, has some serious social consequences of its own ranging from concentrating problems such as crime, school drop-out, and teen-pregnancy in few neighbourhoods, and the development of a sub-culture distinct from mainstream culture. Despite its seriousness, however, neighbourhood poverty has

not received much attention in Canada. Addressing this gap in the literature, the present article examines the magnitude of the problem in Canada and its changes between 1986 and 1996. The findings of the study clearly indicate that the urban areas in Quebec and the Prairie, Montreal and Winnipeg in particular, are most severely hit by the rise of neighbourhood poverty. Other cities in these areas, along with Toronto, Kingston, Halifax, and St. John's have begun to experience an alarming rise only between 1991 and 1996. Smaller cities in Ontario, along with Victoria in B.C., are the only ones that have witnessed a decline in their neighbourhood poverty rates. The regional variations in the magnitude of the neighbourhood poverty in Canada may indicate, among others, that the economic recessions of the mid-80s and early-90s have affected certain areas more severely than others.

Hamnett, C. (1994). **Social polarisation in global cities: theory and evidence.** *Urban Studies*, *31* (3), 401 - 424.

This paper examines the debate over social polarisation in global cities. It focuses on the claims made by Sassen that the processes of economic change in such cities are leading to a growing polarisation of the occupational and income structures whereby there is absolute growth at both the top and bottom ends of the distribution and a decline in the middle of the distribution. It is argued that while these claims may hold true for New York and Los Angeles, possibly because of their very high levels of immigration and the creation of large numbers of low skilled and low paid jobs, her attempt to extend the thesis to all global cities is problematic. In other cities professionalisation appears to be dominant. Evidence on occupational change in Randstad Holland is presented to support this argument.

Hamnett, C. (1996). **Social polarisation, economic restructuring and welfare state regimes**, *Urban Studies*, *33* (8), 1407–1430. Republished as: Hamnett, C. (1998). Social polarisation, economic restructuring and welfare state regimes. In S. Musterd & W. Ostendorf (Eds.). *Urban segregation and the welfare state: Inequality and exclusion in Western cities* (pp. 15 - 27). London: Routledge.

The central argument of this paper is that it is misconceived to view social polarization of occupational structure and incomes in global cities as either inevitable or as a direct product of economic restructuring. It is argued that this neglects the key role of different welfare state structures which can and do influence both occupational and income structures independently of the processes of economic restructuring. The form and extent of polarisation in different
cities are likely to reflect the nature and form of welfare state regimes in different countries as well as the form of economic restructuring and other factors such as the scale of immigration. Evidence from London suggests that growing income polarisation is accompanied by a professionalisation of the occupational structure.

Hamnett, C. (2001). **Social segregation and social polarization.** In R. Paddison (Ed.). *Handbook of Urban Studies* (pp. 162 – 176). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
Paragraphs from introduction quoted:

"In the 1980s, .., two new research themes emerged, the first revolving aground the existence of an 'underclass' and its structural and behavioural causes, and the second focusing on what is known as social polarization and the related issue of urban 'duality' and dual cities. These questions have been linked to issues of race, ethnicity and segregation (Castells, 1980; Sassen, 1984, 1986) though they are by not means synonymous. In this chapter I trace the development of these concerns and issues paying particular attention to recent debates concerning polarization, duality and the underclass. The structure of the chapter is broadly historical, though the discussion of earlier work is extremely attenuated, not least because this material is already well know and well documented. My principal focus is on the work done in the past 10-15 years" 162

Hamnett, C., & Cross, D. (1998). **Social polarisation and inequality in London: The earnings evidence, 1979–95.** *Environment and Planning c: Government and Policy, 16* (6), 659 – 680.

The last few years have seen a major debate on the scale, extent, and causes of social polarisation in global cities and in Western societies in general. But the debate has often been characterised more by theoretical assertion than by empirical analysis. In particular, the concept of social polarisation has often been confused with inequali-

ty. The authors use General Household Survey data and New Earnings Survey data from 1979 to 1995 to examine the existence and extent of polarisation in London. It is argued that the evidence for polarisation is relatively weak, and that to the extent that polarisation exists it is asymmetric, with much greater growth in the size of groups at the top of the earnings distribution than at the bottom. But it is also argued that both London and Great Britain as a whole have seen a marked increase in earnings inequality over the last twenty-five years. Although most groups have improved earnings in real terms, the increase has been much greater at the top end of the earnings scale. As a result, the interquartile and interdecile earnings ratios have risen sharply. It is concluded that London has seen an increase in earnings inequality rather than growth of social polarisation.

Hanlon, B. (2009). **A typology of inner-ring suburbs: Class, race, and ethnicity in U.S. suburbia.** *City and Community, 8* (3), 221 – 246.

Hanlon, B., & Vicino, T.J. (2007). **The fate of inner suburbs: Evidence from Metropolitan Baltimore.** *Urban Geography, 28* (3), 249 – 275.

Harrison, M., with Davis, C. (2001). *Housing, social policy and difference: Disability, ethnicity, gender and housing.* Bristol: The Policy Press.

This book provides an overview of key social issues set in the context of housing. Touching on concerns ranging from minority ethnic housing needs to the housing implications of domestic violence, this broad-ranging study shows how difference is regulated in housing. It deploys a distinctive theoretical perspective which is applicable to other aspects of the welfare state, and bridges the agency/structure divide. Issues of 'difference' are on the agenda right across the social sciences, and are encountered daily by practitioners in policy fields.

Harvey, D. (2005). *A brief history of neoliberalism.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Neoliberalism - the doctrine that market exchange is an ethic in itself, capable of acting as a guide for all human action - has become dominant in both thought and practice throughout much of the world since 1970 or so. Its spread has depended upon a reconstitution of state powers such that privatization, finance, and market processes are emphasized. State interventions in the economy are minimized, while the obligations of the state to provide for the welfare of its citizens are diminished. David Harvey, author of 'The New Imperialism' and 'The Condition of Postmodernity', here tells the political-economic story of where neoliberalization came from and how it proliferated on the world stage. While Thatcher and Reagan are often cited as primary authors of this neoliberal turn, Harvey shows how a complex of forces, from Chile to China and from New York City to Mexico City, have also played their part. In addition he explores the continuities and contrasts between neoliberalism of the Clinton sort and the recent turn towards neoconservative imperialism of George W. Bush. Finally, through critical engagement with this history, Harvey constructs a framework not only for analyzing the political and economic dangers that now surround us, but also for assessing the prospects for the more socially just alternatives being advocated by many oppositional movements.

Hasson, S., & Ley, D. (1994). *Neighbourhood organizations and the welfare state*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Hasson, S., & Ley, D. (1997). **Neighborhood organizations, the welfare state, and citizenship rights.** *Urban Affairs Review*, *33* (1), 28 - 58.

Using case studies of neighborhood organizations in Canada and Israel, the authors consider relations between neighborhood organizations, the welfare state, and citizenship rights during the twentieth century. These welfare states display real differences but also enough instructive similarities to illuminate the robustness of their argument. Following a theoretical discussion, they identify, primarily on the basis of ethnographic study, five regimes that have produced a distinctive conjuncture of types of organizations, forms of the welfare state, and outcomes in terms of citizenship rights. With qualifications, they find the coproduction, of partnership, model most promising in securing citizenship rights and urban governability.

Hatz, G. (2009). **Features and dynamics of socio-spatial differentiation in Vienna and the Vienna Metropolitan.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 485 – 501.

In Vienna, globalisation has restructured urban society in terms of de-industrialisation, occupational change, migration and unemployment. This paper focuses on the restructuring of urban society and the related neighbourhood changes in Vienna from 1971 to 2001. The study applies social area analysis and factorial ecology to identify the underlying dimensions in the formation of socio-spatial patterns and neighbourhood change through a cross-sectional analysis. The analysis does not directly reveal a trend towards spatial polarisation but rather supports the concept of emerging structural differentiations in a 'quartered city'. Social housing policies on entitlements and the city's withdrawal as a housing developer just as it was embarking on subsidised urban renewal have contributed to an accentuation of structural differences. Extending the analysis to the Vienna metropolitan region indicates that suburbanisation is reinforcing a socio-spatial polarisation within the city proper, exacerbated by the territorial fragmentation of social housing policies between the city and its suburban region.

Hedberg, C. (2009). **Entrance, exit and exclusion: Labour market flows of foreign-born adults in Swedish 'divided cities'.** *Urban Studies*, *46* (11), 2423 - 2446.

International migrants often occupy subordinate positions in the labour market or are excluded from it. Based on unique longitudinal data, this article investigates the socioeconomic mobility of the foreign-born adult population in two Swedish cities in the period 1993-2002. Patterns of entrance, exit and exclusion pertaining to the labour of foreign-born and native-born populations are compared, focusing on variations between 'distressed' neighbourhoods and surrounding city-regions. The results reveal that the foreign-born population experiences a high labour turnover, generally with increasing employment stability, but that considerable vulnerability still remains. However, surprisingly small differences were found between residents of 'distressed' and other neighbourhoods. Hence, ethnic rather than residential status influenced the employment situation of foreign-born adults in Swedish cities.

Henning, C., & Lieberg, M. (1996). **Strong ties or weak ties? Neighbourhood networks in a new perspective.** *Scandinavian Housing and Planning Research, 13*, 3 – 26.

Hiebert, D. (1999). **Local geographies of labor market segmentation: Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver, 1991.** *Economic Geography*, *75* (4), 339 - 369.

In this paper I use census data to provide an overview of gender, ethnic, and immigrant occupational segmentation in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas. My findings corroborate the work of many other authors who have shown the pronounced split between female- and male-dominated portions of the labor market.

Hiebert, D. (1999). **Immigration and the changing social geography of greater Vancouver**. *BC Studies*, *121*, 35 - 82.

Hiebert, D. (2002). **Cosmopolitanism at the local level: Immigrant settlement and the development of transnational neighbourhoods.** In S. Vertovec and R. Cohen (Eds.), *Conceiving cosmopolitanism: Theory, context and practice.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hiebert, D. (2002). *Cosmopolitanism at the Local Level: The Development of Transnational Neighbourhood.* Oxford, UK: Oxford U Press.

Hiebert, D. (2009). **Newcomers in the Canadian housing market: a longitudinal study, 2001-2005.** *Canadian Geographer*, *53* (3), 268 – 287.

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC) is used to investigate the participation of immigrants in Canada's housing market during the first four years of the settlement process, beginning in 2000–2001. The analysis focuses on the changing rate of homeownership, crowding and affordability. Special attention is given to differences between landing classes and population groups (especially visible minority groups). In general, the

housing situation of LSIC survey respondents improved remarkably over the years covered by the survey. This is registered in a much higher rate of homeownership in the third wave of the survey (at four years after landing) compared with the first (six months after landing). Similarly, the ratio of survey respondents spending more than 30 percent of their total family income on housing dropped dramatically, as did the percentage living in crowded conditions. In other words, at least according to the measures explored here, LSIC suggests that the proportion of immigrants in precarious housing situations drops significantly in the early settlement period. This positive outcome is not universally shared, however, and certain groups—notably refugees, and immigrants of black and Middle Eastern background—see much less improvement in their circumstances than the average survey respondent.

Hiebert, D., Germain, A., Murdie, R., Preston, V., Renaud, J., Rose, D., Wyly, E., Ferreira, V., Mendez, P., & Murnaghan, A. M. (2006). *The Housing situation and needs of recent immigrants in the Montréal, Toronto, and Vancouver CMAs: An overview.* Ottawa: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

This overview provides a synopsis of the findings of a large comparative study of immigrants in the housing markets of Canada's largest metropolitan centres, Montréal, Toronto, and Vancouver. It describes the changing trajectories of immigrants within the housing markets of these three cities, summarizes the housing characteristics of the immigrant population compared with the Canadian born, then focuses on households that are in vulnerable circumstances. Finally, an analysis of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada provides insight into the experience of immigrants in the housing market within their first few months of settlement.

Hou, F. (2004). *Recent immigration and the formation of visible minority neighbourhoods in Canada's largest cities*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Analytical Studies Branch, Research Paper Series 11F0019MIE No. 221.

This study examines the expansion of visible minority neighbourhoods in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas. Minority neighbourhoods, defined as census tracts with over 30% of their population from a single visible minority group, increased in number from 6 to 254 between 1981 and 2001. Most of these neighbourhoods were formed through a partial replacement of non-visible minority residents by visible minority group members. However, there was no evidence that the partial replacement would lead to an exclusive occupancy of some neighbourhoods by one visible minority group. The emergence of minority neighbourhoods was associated more with a large increase in minority groups' share of the city population from immigration than with an increase in their tendency to concentrate in particular neighbourhoods. Visible minority immigrants arriving in the 1980s and 1990s were more residentially concentrated than earlier arrivals, and their level of concentration remained stable with time living in Canada. Overall, large visible minority groups were not as concentrated as were Blacks in large U.S. cities or as some non-visible minority groups were in the earlier decades in Canada.

Hou, F. (2006). **Spatial assimilation of racial minorities in Canada's immigrant gateway cities**. *Urban Studies*, *43* (7), 1191-1213.

This study demonstrates that conventional expectations concerning patterns of residential spatial assimilation by racial minority immigrants are likely to be altered under conditions of persistent high levels of immigration. While cross-sectional studies conclude that the traditional assimilation model fits the experience of racial minority immigrants to Canada, a different picture emerges from longitudinal changes at the group level. Using a pseudo-cohort approach, it is shown that, for some racial minority immigrants, the level of residential dissimilarity from Whites in Canada's gateway cities has risen with time. Moreover, residential proximity to Whites is becoming less salient as a marker of spatial assimilation. Differences among racial minority groups in residential distribution and exposure to own-group neighbours only reflect variations in the degree of own-group preference and capacity to build affluent ethnic communities.

Hou, F. & Picot, G. (2003). *Visible minority neighbourhood enclaves and labour market outcomes for immigrants.* Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Analytical Studies Branch, Research Paper Series 11F0019MIE No. 204.

> Using Census data from 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996, this study examined the association between living in a visible minority enclave and immigrants' labour market outcomes in Canada's three largest cities. The results showed that the number of such enclaves, defined as census tracts with at least 30% of the population from a single minority group (Chinese, South Asian or Black) increased from 6 in 1981 to 142 in 1996, mostly in Toronto and Vancouver. The association between exposure to own-group neighbours and employment was at times negative, but generally not significant. Exposure to own-group neighbours and working in a segregated occupation was positively, but also often not significantly, associated. Little association existed between exposure and employment earnings. However, there were some important group differences. The associations between exposure to own-group neighbours and labour market outcomes were usually very weak among Chinese immigrants, but often negative and strong among Black immigrants.

Hou, F., & Myles, J. (2005). **Neighbourhood inequality, neighbourhood affluence and population health.** *Social Science and Medicine*, *60* (7), 1557 – 1569.

> While there is now considerable evidence that the neighbourhood income levels (poverty/affluence) exert an independent effect on health, there is little evidence that neighbourhood income inequality is consequential, net of individual-level socio-economic resources. We show that the usual explanation for the absence of an independent effect of neighbourhood inequality-the assumption of economic homogeneity at the neighbourhood level-cannot account for this result. The authors use hierarchical models that combine individual micro-data from Statistics Canada's 1996/97 National Population Health Survey (NPHS) with neighbourhood and city-level socio-economic characteristics from the 1996 Census of Canada to estimate the effects of neighbourhood affluence and income inequality on self-reported health status. The findings indicate that the negative "ecological" correlation between average neighbourhood health and neighbourhood income inequality is the result not only of compositional differences among individuals but also of contextual neighbourhood effects associated with low and high inequality neighbourhoods.

Hou, F., & Bourne, L. S. (2006). **The migration – immigration link in Canada's gateway cities: a comparative study of Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver.** *Environment and Planning – Part A, 38* (8), 1505 - 1525.

> In this paper we explore the links between internal migration and international immigration in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas. In particular, we use a place-specific approach to test the displacement hypothesis that the migration behaviour of the less-well-educated native-born population is sensitive to the inflows of immigrants. Based on analyses of microdata from five consecutive censuses covering the period from 1981 to 2001, we find that the migration – immigration relationships are complex, often subtle, and inconsistent across the three cities. Growth in the immigrant population is correlated with an increased out-migration rate among the less-well-educated native-born population, but only in Toronto and Vancouver. This correlation, however, is not independent of changes in housing prices. We also find no consistent support for an alternative hypothesis that economic restructuring accounts for the net out-migration from immigrant gateway cities.

Hoyt, H. (1939). *The structure and growth of residential neighbourhoods in American cities.* Washington, DC: Federal Housing Administration.

Hulchanski, J.D. (2001). *A tale of two Canadas: Homeowners getting richer, renters getting poorer. Income and wealth trends in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, 1984 and 1999.* Toronto: University of Toronto, CUCS Research Bulletin #2, August.

> Detailed surveys of household income and wealth carried out by Statistics Canada in 1984 and 1999 show that in a fifteen-year period, the income and wealth of homeowners has increased, while those of renters have decreased. That is, the income and wealth gap between homeowners and renters is wide and growing wider each year. This means that fewer renters will be able to make the transition to homeowners. The study also highlights the short-

age of affordable rental housing, because investors cannot make money in the private rental sector and because the federal government has abandoned its social housing construction program. Because renters' level of income and wealth is so low compared to that of homeowners, renters are unable to exert effective market demand for new rental housing. Therefore, only significant public-sector intervention will increase the supply of affordable rental housing.

Hulchanski, J.D. (2007). *The three cities within Toronto: Income polarization among Toronto's neighbourhoods, 1970-2000*. Toronto: Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, CUCS Research Bulletin 41.

The City of Toronto is becoming increasingly divided by income and socio-economic status. No longer a city of neighbourhoods, modern-day Toronto is a city of disparities. In fact, Toronto is now so polarized it could be described as three geographically distinct cities made up of 20 percent affluent neighbourhoods, 36 percent poor neighbourhoods, and 43 percent middle-income earner neighbourhoods - and that 43 percent is in decline. The CUCS study analyzed income and other data from the 1971 and 2001 censuses, and grouped the city's neighbourhoods based on whether average income in each one had increased, decreased, or stayed the same over that 30-year period. It found that the city's neighbourhoods have become polarized by income and other ethno-cultural characteristics and that wealth and poverty are concentrated in three distinct areas.

Hulchanski, J. D. (2008a). Violent schools in divided city: Toronto's three cities. *Toronto Star.* op-ed, January 13, p. A15.

The murder of a student in one of our schools caused, at best - if we want to be honest with ourselves - a modest amount of concern in the City of Toronto and very little beyond Toronto. "The fact of the matter," according to Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty, "is that there are millions of children who attend school every single day in Ontario and they do so safely and without incident." This is only a problem in "some communities." On racism, the panel found "strong evidence that racism is a major concern of many black students" and that "the majority of black students perceive racial bias with respect to grading and disciplinary practices and feel that teachers treated some students better than others." In addition "Many black students also perceive racism outside of the school environment - especially with respect to policing activities and employment opportunities." Here the panel fails us. The word racism appears only a few times in the 126 recommendations. I wonder what students think about recommendation 24 "Student and teacher surveys should be conducted every five years" to gather information about "perceptions of racism at school." Or recommendation 31 "Multicultural, anti-racism staff development should be provided to teachers, administration, and school staff at every school."

Hulchanski, J.D. (2008b). Toronto's two solitudes: Poor city besides rich city. *Toronto Star.* op-ed, November 20, p. A8.

It wasn't too long ago that our language did not include terms like "good jobs," "bad jobs" or "the working poor." How could you work and be poor? There used to be far fewer concentrations of disadvantage in Toronto. In the early 1970s about two-thirds of the City of Toronto's neighbourhoods (66 per cent) were middle-income - within 20 per cent of the average individual in-come of the metropolitan area. By 2005, the middle income group of neighbourhoods had declined to less than one-third (29 per cent). Immigrants are arriving in a very different economy than they did 30 and 40 years ago. A recent Statistics Canada study concludes, for example, "that the wage gap between newly hired employees and other employees has been widening over the past two decades," the "relative importance of temporary jobs has increased substantially among newly hired employees," and that compared with "the early 1980s, fewer male employees are now covered by a registered pension plan." In short, policies have allowed fewer jobs to pay a living wage with good benefits. This did not happen by accident.

Hulchanski, J.D. (forthcoming). **Socially integrated neighbourhoods for a sustainable future: The nature of the challenge.** *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research*.

Hulchanski, J.D. & Fair, M. (2008). *Policy Options for maintaining good-quality, socially mixed, inclusive neighbourhoods: Discussion Paper.* Toronto: Cities Centre, Neighbourhood Change Community University Research Alliance. www.TNRN.ca

> The neighbourhoods of West-Central Toronto have traditionally been characterized by a range of affordable housing options that accommodate an ethnically diverse, low-income population. But these neighbourhoods are now under increasing pressure from gentrification and redevelopment. As these pressures mount and property values rise, lower-income people may be forced to move out and affordable rental housing will be lost. In 2005, the University of Toronto and St. Christopher House, an agency serving West-Central Toronto (the area bounded by Bathurst Street, Bloor Street, Roncesvalles Avenue, and Lake Ontario), came together to form a Community University Research Alliance (CURA), with funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The purpose of the Alliance was to study the changes occurring in Toronto's neighbourhoods, focusing particularly on the West-Central neighbourhoods, in order to identify and promote policies and programs that will maintain these neighbourhoods (and neighbourhoods like them) as good-quality, socially mixednplaces to live that help maintain the diversity of Toronto as a whole.

Huttman, E.D., Blauw, W., & Saltman, J. (Eds.) (1991). *Urban housing segregation of minorities in Western Europe and the United States*. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press.

> This collection examines the extent of residential or housing segregation in six Western European countries (The Netherlands, Britain, Sweden, West Germany, France, and Switzerland) and compares it with that in the US.

Hutton, T. (Ed.) (2009). **Trajectories of the new economy: regeneration and dislocation in the inner city. Special Issue.** *Urban Studies*, 46 (5-6), 987 – 1269.

> A chief purpose is to generate and exchange knowledge about research methodologies and techniques deployed in assessing the impacts of new industry formation and to communicate this new knowledge to the research community. The task of identifying the range of outcomes among new economy sites within exemplary cities is central to the goal of investigating the regeneration and displacement implications of new industry formation within inner-city districts. The case study cities include some of the most compelling story-lines within the genre of new industry formation and contemporary urban development

Infrastructure Canada (2005). *Research Note*: *A brief review of research on neighbourhoods in Canada*. **Ottawa.** http://www.infrastructure.gc.ca/research-recherche/result/alt_formats/pdf/rn05_e.pdf

> Canada's urban landscape has been changing rapidly over the past few decades. Over 80% of the population now lives in urban centres of at least 10 000 people, urban centres which consist of an ever-shifting network of spatial, cultural and social neighbourhoods. As the complexity and diversity of the contemporary Canadian city continues to grow, the appropriate level of social and political analysis is shrinking. Especially in Canada's CMA's, it is becoming increasingly important to acknowledge not just the city itself, but its component parts. Thus, the neighbourhood is emerging as a salient concept in analysis of the urban form as policy makers, urban planners, and the private sector attempt to uncover the variables that contribute to healthy and vibrant cities and communities. The objective of this research note is to conduct a preliminary review of research on neighbourhoods. The focus of the review is to identify the main thematic areas of research on neighbourhoods in Canada, as well as to examine how the concept of neighbourhood is defined in the literature.

Jencks, C., & Petersen, P. E. (1991). *The urban underclass*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.

> In this book, noted authorities attempt to separate the truth about poverty, social dislocation, and changes in American family life from the myths that have become part of contemporary folklore. The issues of the urban underclass have been the focus of an increasing amount of research, commentary, and debate. Jencks and Peterson are well known for their expertise in the areas of poverty and social policy analysis. This edited volume reflects their comprehensive understanding of the issues involved in the study of the urban underclass and adds significantly to this discussion. The editors have assembled 20 papers that address the most salient issues in the discussion of the urban underclass: economic conditions; causes and consequences; and policy responses.

Johnston, R., Forrest, J., & Poulsen, M. (2002). **Are there ethnic enclaves/ghettos in English cities?** *Urban Studies*, *39* (4), 591 - 618.

> The residential segregation of ethnic groups in urban areas remains an issue of importance for policy-making in multicultural societies, such as England's, with levels of segregation frequently linked to questions of social exclusion and equal treatment. But how segregated are ethnic groups in England? Most studies answer this question using single indices which address one aspect only of a multidimensional concept. In this paper, an alternative approach is used which identifies residential area types according to the degree of ethnic mixing; we evaluate their relative importance in 18 English cities in the light of Boal and Peach's arguments regarding the processes and patterns involved in segregation. We find little evidence of significant segregation of Black ethnic groups, but more with regard to Asian groups-especially outside London.

Judd, D. R. (1995). **The rise of the new walled cities.** In H. Liggett & D. C. Perry (Eds.). *Spatial practices: Critical explorations in social/spatial theory*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

> Spatial Practices makes a timely and significant contribution to the growing literature on social/spatial theory. In it the notion of spatial practice takes on a rich and layered meaning for some of America's leading scholars as they critically link the theoretical practices of the space of their disciplines to the practical social space of everyday political and economic urban life. Original essays provide compelling insights into the space of racial politics, the unavoidability of recognizing a radical planning practice, and the imagistic face of the contemporary "figured" city.

Kazemipur, A. & Halli, S.S. (1997). **Plight of immigrants: The spatial concentration of poverty in Canada**. *Canadian Journal of Regional Science*, *20* (1-2), 11 - 28.

Kazemipur, A. & Halli, S.S. (2000). **The invisible barrier: Neighbourhood poverty and integration of immigrants in Canada**. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, *1* (1), 85 - 100.

> The rise of poverty among industrial nations including Canada since the late 1980s has resulted in a higher number of neighbourhoods with a high poverty rate, which in turn has led to an increase in the occurrence of other social ills such as poor educational and health care services, high crime, and high unemployment rates. The combination of these social ills and the social isolation experienced by those in extremely poor neighbourhoods has given rise to a particular lifestyle and subculture, closely related to Lewis' (1971) notion of the culture of poverty. An examination of 1996 census tract data in Canada shows that immigrants are more likely than non-immigrants to live in neighbourhoods with high rates of poverty. We argue that such an overrepresentation can have serious consequences for the process of integration of immigrants, as it acts as an invisible barrier to their economic success, and can hamper their children's ambitions.

Kazemipur, A., & Halli, S. S. (2000). *The new poverty in Canada: Ethnic groups and ghetto neighbourhoods*. Toronto: Thompson Educational Publishing.

> During the 1990s, a new surge of poverty struck the western industrial nations, including Canada. Slower economic growth both at national and international levels, globalization and the erosion of the welfare state contributed to this poverty surge. Moreover, there is a widespread perception that this poverty has become increasingly concentrated in certain neighbourhoods, known as "ghetto," "inner city," "poverty zone," etc., and that such neighbourhoods have become mostly the habitats of minority groups ö racial minorities in some societies, immigrant groups in others. This path-breaking book examines the relationship between poverty and ethnicity in Canada. The authors provide a comprehensive picture of Canadian cities with regard to the concentration of poverty and, in particular, examine whether there is an ethnic dimension associated with it. They find a disturbing trend towards rising poverty levels during the 1990s, with poverty tending to be concentrated in certain neighbourhoods. Also, certain ethnic groups, especially visible minorities and those consisting mostly of recent immigrants, seem to be doubly disadvantaged, suffering not only from a general poverty due to economic factors but also factors related to their immigration status, such as limited knowledge of the official languages and the mismatch of their skills and the demands of the labour market. The authors compare the Canadian experience with

that of the US and European countries, examine various explanations, and make suggestions for policy-makers as to how to combat these disturbing trends.

Kazemipur, A. & S.S. Halli (2001). **Immigrants and the 'new poverty': The case of Canada**. *International Migration Review*, *35* (4), 1129 - 1156.

Studies of the economic status of recent immigrants to the United States have questioned the generalizability of some earlier findings based on assimilation theory. In Canada, however, little research has been done on this issue, and that has left mixed results.

Kazepov, Y. (Ed.) (2005). *Cities of Europe: Changing contexts, local arrangements, and the challenge to social cohesion.* Oxford: Blackwell.

Kearns, A., & Mason, P. (2007). **Mixed tenure communities and neighbourhood quality.** *Housing Studies*, *22* (5), 661 - 691.

This paper examines the policy of promoting 'mixed communities' in the UK context. It describes the various policy instruments available for the pursuance of this goal and sets out the assumed benefits and underlying mechanisms intended to deliver beneficial outcomes, especially for disadvantaged areas. It goes on to analyse the effects of housing tenures and of housing tenure mix upon the incidence of serious problems and of the desire for local service improvements within neighbourhoods in England, using the Survey of English Housing. The findings indicate that the level of social renting is a more important influence upon neighbourhood conditions than the degree of tenure mixing. Furthermore, the findings provide more support for tenure dispersal policies than for tenure dilution strategies such as promoting a modest degree of owner occupation on social housing estates.

Kearns, A., & Parkes, A. (2003). **Living in and leaving poor neighbourhood conditions in England.** *Housing Studies*, *18* (6), 827 - 851.

Current neighbourhood renewal and urban policies in the UK seek to improve neighbourhood conditions in poor areas and achieve greater residential stability. Using one of the few longitudinal housing datasets available in the UK, this paper analyses the influence of residential perceptions on house moving behaviour in poor and other areas. It is found that residential dissatisfaction is notably higher among residents of poor areas, and they respond to poor neighbourhood conditions in the same way as the general population. Dissatisfaction with the home itself, and unhappiness with disorder in the immediate surroundings both significantly increased the odds that someone would move home. Perceived neighbourhood decline was also found to increase the odds that someone wished to move home but to reduce the likelihood that they would actually do so. Residential mobility was found to be a particular problem for owner occupiers in declining neighbourhoods and for residents in deprived parts of inner London.

Keil, R. (1994). **Global sprawl: Urban form after Fordism.** *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *12* (2), 131 – 136.

Kesteloot, C. (2005). Urban socio-spatial configurations and the future of European cities. In Y. Kazepov (ed.), *Cities of Europe: Changing contexts, local arrangements, and the challenge to urban cohesion* (pp. 123 – 148). Oxford: Blackwell.

Klodawsky, F. (2001). **Recognizing social and economic rights in neo-liberal times: Some geographic reflections.** *Canadian Geographer*, *45* (1), 167 - 172.

Klodawsky argues that geography has particular insights to deploy in concert with anti-poverty efforts to secure social and economic rights as integral aspects of substantive citizenship in Canada.

Klodawsky, F. (2009). **Home spaces and rights to the city: Thinking social justice for chronically homeless women.** *Urban Geography*, *30* (6), 591 – 610.

The central argument of this paper is that current Canadian discussions about the relative merits of Housing First and Continuum of Care raise both theoretical and substantive questions about neoliberalization as an orientation that, following Graefe (2006), promotes certain types of social rule at the expense of other considerations. The possibility is raised that a wholesale shift to Housing First might well become a vehicle for further excluding marginalized people, not only in terms of their rights to public space but also their visible presence in any spaces in the city, including the specialized congregate spaces of emergency, transition, and supportive housing associated with Continuum of Care. Through a focus on the particular situations and challenges faced by chronically homeless women, using a gendered and race-sensitive analysis, an alternative policy framework is offered that is informed by the social justice perspectives of Fraser (2003) and Purcell (2008).

Klodawsky, F., & Andrew, C. (1999). **Acting locally: What is the progressive potential?** *Studies in Political Economy, 59*, 149 – 172.

Klodawsky, F., & Blomley, N. (2009). **Introduction--Rights, space, and homelessness.** *Urban Geography*, *30* (6), 573 – 576.

The articles in this special issue present new insights and evidence on the theme of rights, space, and homelessness. Homeless men and women, who disproportionately belong to stigmatized and marginal populations, occupy a very ambivalent position with regard to rights, with the rights of the homeless being routinely abrogated, curtailed, or hindered but also functioning as a rallying call. Although the rights of the homeless have a history, they also have important geographies, being worked out in, experienced through, and productive of space. The articles in this issue arise from a series of panels at the 2007 Association of American Geographers Meeting on rights, space, and homelessness, which was held in San Francisco.

Knox, P. L., & Taylor, P. T. (1995). *World cities in a world-system.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The dominating influence of a relatively small number of cities has characterized the shift to a more global economy during the 1970s and 1980s. Eighteen original essays accordingly examine the nature, demands and relationships of world cities such as New York, Tokyo and London.

Knox, P. L. (1995). **World cites in a world-system.** In P. L. Knox & P. T. Taylor (Eds.). *World cities in a World-System* (pp. 3 – 20). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

In this book, the nature of world cities and their relationships with one another and with the world economy are examined within various conceptual frameworks and analysed at several spatial scales. Evidence of the globalization of the world economy is everywhere, from supermarket shelves to clothes tags. Similarly, the dominance of a relatively small number of cities within world affairs is continually scrolled through new[s]casts, business reports, and popular media. At face value, there is nothing very special in this: it is widely accepted as part of the conventional wisdom about the state of the world today. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals both the globalization of the economy and its associated patterns of urbanization to involve much more than meets the eye in the supermarket or on the television news. Both rest on a complex web of interdependent and quite stealthy processes that are, collectively, of fundamental importance to the political economy of contemporary societies.

Kobayashi, A., & Ray, B. (2000) **Civil risk and landscapes of marginality in Canada: A pluralist approach to social justice.** *Canadian Geographer*, *44* (4), 401 - 417.

The geographies of civil risk, human rights and social justice in relation to a pluralist notion of justice lie at the heart of this paper. We define civil risk as a failure of human rights, brought about by institutional processes constructed over time, space and place, which create disadvantages for marginalized social groups.

Kohen, D.E., Brooks-Gunn, J., Leventhal, T., & Hertzman, C. (2002). **Neighborhood Income and Physical and Social Disorder in Canada: Associations with Young Children's Competencies.** *Child Development*, *73* (6), 1844-1860.

> This study examined the association of census level, observational, and parent-reported neighborhood characteristics on the verbal and behavioral competencies of a national sample of Canadian preschoolers (N = 3,350). Children's verbal ability scores were positively associated with residing in neighborhoods with affluent residents and negatively associated with residing in neighborhoods with poor residents and in neighborhoods with low cohesion, even after controlling for family socioeconomic factors. Behavior problem scores were higher when children lived in neighborhoods that had fewer affluent residents, high unemployment rates, and neighborhoods with low cohesion, after controlling for family socioeconomic factors. These findings are discussed in light of neighborhood studies of children in the United States in the mid-1990s.

Kostof, S. (1992). *The city assembled: The elements of urban form through history*. Boston: Little Brown.

Kovács, Z. (2009). **Social and economic transformation of historical neighbourhoods in Budapest.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 399 - 416.

> This paper examines the situation of inner-city neighbourhoods in Budapest with particular reference to the post-socialist transformation. After 1990 the political and economic transformation of the country generated far reaching changes in socio-economic patterns within Budapest. Due to privatisation of housing, the liberalisation of the property market, and the growing presence of global capital, the inner-city neighbourhoods have been rapidly changing their facades as well as their social milieux. Increasing concentration of corporate capital, a general decline of residential function, as well as the striking social polarisation of neighbourhoods have been the most important outcomes. This paper provides empirical evidence about socio-spatial differentiation and the changing patterns of residential segregation in the inner-city of Budapest. It is argued that social differentiation and polarisation of these neighbourhoods was not started by the transformation but existed before the collapse of communism. Extreme forms of segregation, including ghettoisation, are the outcome of neoliberal political and economic conditions and the weakness of the welfare state. The post-1990 trajectory of some of these neighbourhoods and the dual character of the inner-city strongly resembles patterns in US cities.

Krupka, D. J. (2007). **Are big cities more segregated? Neighbourhood scale and the measurement of segregation.** *Urban Studies*, *44* (1), 187 - 197.

> Many studies show that larger metropolitan areas are more segregated than smaller ones. To some extent, this tendency is part of the conventional wisdom. However, the reason for this tendency is not apparent. This paper suggests that the correlation between segregation and metropolitan scale is spurious. Segregation measures based on census data will tend to rank larger cities higher because larger cities have more neighbourhoods that are big enough to 'fill up' entire census tracts, while smaller cities with equally homogeneous, but smaller, neighbourhoods have to pair neighbourhoods to fill up a census tract. This bias will be reduced at smaller levels of spatial aggregation. This prediction is tested by comparing segregation measures computed at several levels of spatial aggregation and with American Housing Survey data. The results suggest that spatial aggregation effects are important: the correlation between city size and measured segregation appears to be at least partly spurious.

Lang, R. E., & Danielsen, K. A. (1997). **Gated communities in America: Walling out the world?** *Housing Policy Debate*, *8* (4), 867 – 899.

> Gated communities – enclaves of homes surrounded by walls, often with security guards – are becoming increasingly popular in America. This article introduces and analyzes findings of a Fannie Mae Foundation-sponsored panel on gated communities held at the 1997 Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning annual conference. A key finding is that many people choose to reside in gated communities because they believe that such places reduce risk, ranging from the mundane (e.g., unwanted social exchanges) to the high stakes (e.g., declining home values). In many ways, gated communities deliver what they promise, by providing an effective defense against daily intrusions. However, some of their benefits entail a high social cost. A sense of community within gated

communities comes at the expense of a larger identity with the region outside. Gated communities manifest and reinforce an inward-focused community culture, where the tension between the individual and society tilt toward self-interest.

Lavoie, J.-P., Rose, D., Twigge, A., & Brown, B. (2008). **Gentrification and the social exclusion of the elderly**. *International Sociological Association*, Barcelona, Spain, 2008

Gentrification is simultaneously a physical, economic, social and cultural phenomenon that involves the 'invasion' of previously working-class neighbourhoods by middle or upper-income groups, and the subsequent displacement of many of the original residents. While much scholarly attention has focused on the causes of gentrification, its effects on residents who may be displaced remain relatively unexplored. Seniors may bear a disproportionate amount of the direct displacement burden. Urban sociological and geographical research, exploring the significance of the neighbourhood for different groups, reveals that the local neighbourhood may hold greater importance in the lives of elderly residents. With the advancement of old age, personal geographies tend to become more restrained. In this presentation, we argue that social exclusion is a heuristic concept in the study of the impact of gentrification on seniors. Gentrification could trigger phenomena such as increased poverty, loss of influence on neighbourhood planning, loss of social interaction & support, isolation & stigmatization; factors leading seniors to be socially excluded. Such processes may result in decreasing size of elderly population in gentrified neighbourhoods & reducing opportunities for seniors to volunteer. Studies on seniors who volunteer should pay more attention to environmental issues such as evolving neighbourhoods.

Lees, L., Slater, T.,& Wyly, E. (2007). **Gentrification: Positive or negative**. In L. Lees, T. Slater, & E. Wyly. *Gentrification* (pp. 195-236). New York: Routledge.

Book summary: The gentrification of urban areas has accelerated across the globe to become a central force in urban development, and it is a topic that has attracted a great deal of interest in both the academy and the popular press. Gentrification is the first comprehensive text written on the subject. International in scope, interdisciplinary in approach, and featuring a wealth of case studies, the book demonstrates how gentrification has grown from a small-scale urban process, pioneered by a liberal new middle class, to become a mass-produced "gentrification blueprint" around the world.

Lees, L., Slater, T., & Wyly, E. (2008). **Gentrification.** London and New York: Routledge.

Gentrification presents major theoretical ideas and concepts with case studies, and offers ideas for future research. This is the first textbook on the topic of gentrification. The gentrification of urban areas has accelerated across the globe to become a central engine of urban development, and it is a topic that has attracted a great deal of interest in both the academy and the popular press.

Leetmaa, K., Tammaru, T., & Anniste, K. (2009). **From priority-led to market-led suburbanisation in a post-communist metropolis**. *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 436 – 453.

Recently, Sjöberg and Gentile generalised the priority mechanisms that shaped the settlement systems and individual cities in countries that were formerly centrally planned. The paper adds the metropolitan level to those macro and microlevel approaches, and links the priority approach to a more general theory of the urban life cycle (Van den Berg and colleagues) in order to understand the processes of population change in this group of countries. The empirical content of the paper comes from the Tallinn metropolitan area (TMA), Estonia. We demonstrate through our analysis how the key metropolitan actors (families, companies, and the public sector) guided metropolitan residential change in the course of the late-Soviet (1980s), transition (1990s), and post-transition (present) decades. First, the priorities of the communist regime shaped the spatial structure of the TMA and the residential changes that have occurred in the post-communist period have been affected by the Soviet-era suburban housing stock and areas available for new developments around the city. Second, the passive attitude of the public authorities after 1991 increased the role of business actors in metropolitan dynamics. We exemplify how the changing balance of metropolitan actors interplays with inherited metropolitan space and shapes the residential choices set for families in the TMA.

Leo, C. (2006). **Deep federalism: Respecting community difference in national policy.** *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *39* (3), 481-506.

The literatures of both federalism and urban politics conclude that economic, technological and political changes on a global scale have produced limitations on the capacities of national governments, while enhancing the economic and political importance of urban-centred regions. A practical implication is that cities have become central to the study of federalism. This article attempts a synthesis of what we can learn from the federalism and urban politics literatures about the governance of cities in the twenty-first century. It considers the argument in favour of charter cities, as well as the advocacy of a stronger central government to preserve the social safety net, and concludes that both positions are premised on a traditional, hierarchical view of intergovernmental relations, a view that is out of keeping with exigencies of a borderless world. Instead, it poses the following question: How can we have policies that are truly national and yet fully take into account the very significant differences among regions and communities? The article draws on recent research on the impact of federal policies regarding homelessness and immigration in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Saint John, as well as other research, to consider whether the federal government is doing the best it can to preserve national standards while respecting community difference. It concludes by defining three policy models that show varying degrees of promise in achieving that objective.

Leo, C., & Anderson, K. (2006). **Being realistic about urban growth.** *Journal of Urban Affairs*, *28* (2), 169 – 189.

This paper distinguishes between cities experiencing high rates of growth and those growing more slowly and argues that it is critically important to take rates of growth into consideration in policy making. Using the examples of Vancouver and Winnipeg, we explore the economic, physical, and political differences associated with their different rates of growth and consider the policy implications of these differences. We critically compare policies pursued by the two cities in five areas: economic development, infrastructure and services, land use, planning for growth, and housing. We argue that both slow and rapid growth have advantages and disadvantages but that policy, especially in slow-growth centers, is often dictated not by a sober assessment of opportunities and constraints but by an unreasoning pursuit of growth at all costs. This pursuit has engendered a way of thinking about urban policy that has affected both city governance and academic urban studies literature.

Leo, C., & August, M. (2006). **National policy and community initiative: Mismanaging homelessness in a slow growth city.** *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, *15* (1), 1 – 21.

This paper builds on Barnes and Ledebur's injunction that federal government policies should be "opened up to voices that speak for and about" urban-centred regions. The study investigates an attempt to provide national government support for programs to alleviate homelessness while avoiding central-government dictation of community priorities. Such ambitions were implicit in the organization of the Canadian Federal government's 1999 National Homelessness Initiative, in which the federal government set a broad policy objective, to alleviate homelessness, and made funding available in pursuit of it, allowing apparently substantial scope for local determination of how the goal might be best met in each community. One component of the National Homelessness Initiative, the Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative (SCPI), appeared, at first glance, to offer a particularly promising example of this approach. A community-written plan supposedly guided funding priorities and program goals. The mandate of the SCPI, however, was written to address the problems of such centres as Toronto and Vancouver, growth magnets with hot housing markets. The conditions of funding proved too narrow for slow-growth Winnipeg, precluding the types of solutions that are most likely actually to alleviate homelessness there. The priorities identified by community members and stakeholders were largely ignored, first in the creation of the community plan, and then in deciding which programs would receive funding. We find that the federal government recognizes the importance of local initiative in theory, but has in practice been reluctant to relinquish control, and conclude by offering some practical suggestions for letting go.

Leventhal, T., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2000). **The neighborhoods they live in: The effects of neighborhood residence on child and adolescent outcomes.** *Psychological Bulletin*, *126* (2), 309 - 337.

> This article provides a comprehensive review of research on the effects of neighborhood residence on child and adolescent well-being. The first section reviews key methodological issues. The following section considers links between neighborhood characteristics and child outcomes and suggests the importance of high socioeconomic status (SES) for achievement and low SES and residential instability for behavioral/emotional outcomes. The third section identifies 3 pathways (institutional resources, relationships, and norms/collective efficacy) through which neighborhoods might influence development, and which represent an extension of models identified by C. Jencks and S. Mayer (1990) and R. J. Sampson (1992). The models provide a theoretical base for studying neighborhood mechanisms and specify different levels (individual, family, school, peer, community) at which processes may operate. Implications for an emerging developmental framework for research on neighborhoods are discussed.

Ley, D. (1996). *The new middle class and the remaking of the central city.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

> This book examines the creation of a new middle class responsible for the gentrification of inner city districts in six large Canadian cities. Placing his study within the context of international post-industrial, postmodern society, Ley discusses the crucial role of cultural politics dating from the 1960s. Named a 1998 Outstanding Academic Book by *Choice*. "...one of the most nuanced and complete accounts of gentrification yet published. It is indispensable reading for anyone interested in the subject."--*American Journal of Sociology*

Ley, D. (1996). The new middle class and the Canadian central city. In J. Caulfield and L. Peake (eds.), *Critical perspectives to Canadian urbanism* (pp. 15 – 32). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Ley, D. (2000). Multicultural planning: Whose city, whose identity? In K. Dosen and I. Molina (eds.), *Divided cities: Best practices for the social inclusion of ethnic minorities in local communities* (pp. 25 – 34).. Norrkoping, Sweden: PfMI.

Ley, D. (2000). The inner city. In T. Bunting and P. Filion (eds.), *Canadian cities in transition (2nd edition)* (pp. 274 – 302). Toronto: Oxford University Press.

Ley, D. (2007). *The dictionary of human geography*, **5th edition**. R. Johnston, D. Gregory, G. Pratt, M. Watts & S. Whatmore (eds.). Oxford: Blackwell, forthcoming.

> Entries on: behavioural geography, gentrification, inner city, lifeworld, mental maps, multiculturalism, post-industrial city; post-industrial society, social geography, taken-for-granted world.

Ley, D. (2007). **Countervailing immigration and domestic migration in gateway cities: Australian and Canadian variations on an American theme**. *Economic Geography, 83* (3), 231 – 254.

Ley, D. (2010). *Millionaire migrants: Trans-Pacific life lines.* Oxford: Blackwell-Wiley (in press).

Ley, D. & Smith, H. (2000). **Relations between deprivation and immigrant groups in large Canadian cities,** *Urban Studies*, *37* (1), 37-62.

> With the co-existence of social polarisation and unprecedented immigration during recent years in major Canadian cities, this paper examines relationships between urban deprivation and the immigrant population in 1991, compared with 1971, the end of the era of the 'old' migration. Census tracts in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver that experienced multiple deprivation are identified. Only two tracts in all three cities displayed the full set of indicators in 1991, and none in 1971. Indicators neither overlap, nor are as spatially contained, nor are as stable over time as has been true for cities in the US. Like northern Europe, there is evidence of a suburbanisation of

deprivation, linked in particular to the diffusion of state-subsidised housing, especially in Toronto. In addition, and also like Europe, there are positive relationships with immigrant populations. But these relations are modest, and affect primarily recent arrivals and non-English-speaking groups. The implications of immigration are complex, because immigrants themselves are highly heterogeneous. Moreover, a longitudinal model of socio-spatial mobility rather than socio-spatial entrapment remained the dominant immigrant experience in Canadian cities.

Ley, D., & Tutchener, J. (2001). **Immigration, globalization and house prices in Canada's gateway cities.** *Housing Studies*, *16* (2), 199 - 223.

This paper begins by examining house price movements in eight metropolitan areas in Canada between 1971 and 1996. At the start of this period there was considerable conformity in price levels among the eight centres, but by the mid-1990s wide disparity in the price structure had emerged, with Vancouver and Toronto (and their satellites) having broken away from the rest as a result of rapid price inflation after 1985. At the same time, the cities showing the most marked gains also suffered the heaviest losses during economic downturns. The geography and timing of rapid price inflation coincided with the onset of heavy and concentrated immigration in Toronto and Vancouver after 1985, and the remainder of the paper considers the relations in these cities between price change and globalisation in general, immigration in particular. In both cities, and especially Vancouver, aside from growth in the provincial GDP, conventional regional and national factors seem to have declining significance in accounting for price movements, while indicators of globalisation, including immigration, exert stronger effects. These effects are consistent not only with globalisation but also with economic polarisation in post-industrial cities.

Ley, D., Tutchener, J., & Cunningham, G. (2002). **Immigration, polarisation or gentrification? Accounting for changing** house **prices and dwelling values in gateway cities.** *Urban Geography, 23*, 703 - 727.

Past research has identified immigration, social polarization, and gentrification as factors with significant impacts upon price movements and other housing characteristics in gateway cities. This study attempts to compare the effects of these three factors in Toronto and Vancouver, Canada's primary gateway cities, over the period from 1971 to 1996. The paper describes house price changes from Multiple Listing Service rolls and changes of dwelling values in census tracts, and interprets visual evidence for the effects of the three factors. The observed centralization of price gains is then sharpened in a univariate and multivariate analysis of changes in dwelling values for census tracts in each metropolitan area. While there is consistency in the spatial patterns of changes in housing prices and dwelling values between the two cities, there are differences in the importance of the three processes at different times and places. Moreover, strong effects at the metropolitan scale become much more blurred with spatial disaggregation.

Ley, D., & Frost, H. (2006) **The inner city**. In T. Bunting and P. Filion (eds.), *Canadian cities in transition (*3rd. edition) (pp. 192 – 210)**.** Toronto: Oxford University Press.

Lin, J. (1998). **Globaliation and the revalorizing of ethnic places in immigration gateway cities.** *Urban Affairs Review*, *34* (2), 313 – 339.

Immigration cities have counterbalanced deindustrialization and urban decline by acting as gateways of labor, capital, commodity, and cultural exchange in the new global economy. Ethnic places are emblematic transnational spaces that both constitute and convey broader processes of economic and cultural globalization. Ethnic entrepreneurs, community activists, and artists have revalorized spaces in the zone-in-transition, places from which they were historically restricted, evicted, or displaced. These rejuvenated ethnic places serve as "polyglot honeypots" for urban managers pursuing growth machine strategies in the postindustrial symbolic economy. Contradictions and conflicts are presented by globalization as much as opportunities.

Logan, J., Alba, R., & Zhang, W. (2002). **Immigrant enclaves and ethnic communities in New York and Los Angeles'.** *American Sociological Review*, *67* (2), 299 – 322.

Analysis of the residential patterns of the largest immigrant groups in New York and Los Angeles shows that most ethnic neighborhoods can be interpreted as immigrant enclaves. In some cases, however, living in ethnic neighborhoods is unrelated to economic constraints, indicating a positive preference for such areas.

Lupton, R. (2003). *"Neighbourhood effects": Can we measure them and does it matter?* CASE paper 73. London: London School of Economics, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.

Renewed interest in disadvantaged neighbourhoods is generating increasing research activity. Current work includes qualitative community studies and quantitative investigations of area effects on individual outcomes. This paper criticises the contribution of area effects research to date. Methodological and data constraints mean that quantitative studies often operationalise a weak conception of neighbourhood that does not reflect the understanding gained from qualitative work. These constraints present a barrier to testing specific theories that might usefully inform policy, while exaggerated claims are made about the policy relevance of more generic work. The paper concludes that area effects should be accorded less significance in the broad debate on area-based policy. Multi-disciplinary work is needed to develop studies that can influence the design of specific programmes.

Maly, M.T. (2005). *Beyond segregation: Multiracial and multiethnic neighbourhoods in the United States*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

At a time when cities appear to be fragmenting mosaics of ethnic enclaves, it is reassuring to know there are still stable multicultural neighborhoods. Beyond Segregation offers a tour of some of America's best known multiethnic neighborhoods: Uptown in Chicago, Jackson Heights (Queens), and San Antonio-Fruitvale in Oakland. Readers will learn the history of the neighborhoods and develop an understanding of the people that reside in them, the reasons they stay, and the work it takes to maintain each neighborhood as an affordable, integrated place to live. This case study of three communities--uptown Chicago, Jackson Heights in New York, and San Antonio-Fruitvale in Oakland--is based on interviews with over 75 community leaders, 1996-99Maly argues that the new racial, ethnic, and immigrant diversity and integration becomes a part of the global, more positive redefinition of the neighborhood, but cautions that demographic change is not enough. Interpersonal contacts, networks, community organizations, and other forms of social capital are necessary to create the sense of community.

Marcuse, P. (1988). **Do cities have a future?** In R. Cherry, C. D'Onofrio, C. Kurdas, T. R. Michl, F. Moseley, & M. I. Naples. *The Imperiled Economy: Book II: Through the safety net,* (pp. 189 – 200). New York: Union for Radical Political Economists.

Marcuse, P. (1989). **'Dual city': A muddy metaphor for a quartered city.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *13* (4), 697 - 708.

Talk of a 'dual city' is popular of late. The metaphor appears in various forms. Most frequently, it is used as a description of the increasing polarization of society between rich and poor, haves and have nots. The concept is a muddy one. To the extent that it can be given precise meaning, it is either wrong or badly incomplete, and its use, though often well-intentioned, does more political harm than good. The dual city melds the interests of all but the poorest together and thus obscuring the real relationships of power and profit in the city. The large majority, at least in the developed economies, are neither very rich nor very poor. Their feelings about their place in the city are determined, not only by where they live, but also by where they work and in what social relationships - i.e., their class position. The relationship between residence and work, consumption and production, is a very close and complex one. I suggest very tentatively a 'quartered city' formulation at the end of this paper; whether it is adequate or not, the dual city formulation hardly helps to advance the debate. The focus is on the complexly and ambiguity of the dividing lines, but on dividing lines that are, nevertheless, theoretically based and limited in number, rather than the results of an indeterminate pluralistic cataloguing.

Marcuse, P. (1989). **Gentrification, homelessness, and the work process: Housing markets and labour markets in the quartered city.** *Housing Studies*, *4* (3), 211 – 220.

> The relationship between work and housing is much more than a relationship between labour markets and housing markets. The nature of the work *process* - not just how much is paid or where jobs are located - influences the type of housing that is demanded and the type of housing that is supplied. The paper provides a few examples, and then uses two cases, gentrification and homelessness, to illustrate the contention that the linkage between labour and housing is a fundamental *internal* one, in which the content of labour and the form of housing are directly related, and *are prior to* the external relations of the markets for each. The paper ends with the suggestion that these linkages vary by class, and suggests as prominent on a future research agenda an examination of the internal relationship between class, work processes, and the nature of housing provision. The examples used come from the United States, primarily New York City, but the processes clearly appear in all industrialised private market economies, and many aspects are relevant to Third World and socialist economies also.   Reprinted: Marcuse, P. (1991). Housing markets and labour markets in the quartered city. In J. Allen and C. Hamnett, ed. *Housing and labour markets: Building the connections*, (pp.118-135). London: Unwin Hymen.

Marcuse, P. (1993). **What's so new about divided cities?** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 17* (3), 355.

> Certain underlying divisions have long been common to cities in capitalist economies, while others have become significantly different since about 1970. Changing patterns include the nature and extent of homelessness, the growth in the size of certain quarters and the shrinking of others, the dynamic nature of the quarters and the role of government in quartering the city. The purpose of this paper is to try to isolate that which is really new - post 1979, generally - about the structure and functioning of our cities, and then to suggest some implications of the patterns that are continuing ones and the ones found to be new.

Marcuse, P. (1994). **Not chaos but walls: Postmodernism and the partitioned city.** In S. Watson & K. Gibson (Eds.). *Postmodern cities and spaces* (pp. 143 - 253). Oxford, UK: Basil Blackwell.

> Book Summary**:** This collection takes a positive rather than a celebratory approach to the contemporary city. Its intention is to think up new strategies of inclusion which can be used to combat the strategies of inclusion deployed in existing sociospatial orders. A particular feature of the collection is its attempt to take in postcolonial situations in cities outside of the standard western examples.

Marcuse, P. (1995). *Is Australia different? Globalization and the new urban poverty*. Melbourne: Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Occasional Paper #3, December.

> During his time as an AHURI international visiting research fellow in late 1994, Marcuse undertook this comparative study of the phenomenon of globalisation in Australia and the United States. Across his extensive research and experiences in American cities, Marcuse has developed a set of indicators which describe the pattern of new urban poverty. In applying this set of indicators to the Australian context, Marcuse has drawn some similarities which imply convergence with situations in the United States; however, he also emphasises that there are substantial differences between Australia's political, social and economic cultures and those of the United States, sufficient to encourage the responsible agencies to act on resisting convergence.

Marcuse, P. (1996). **Space and race in the post-Fordist city: The outcast ghetto and advanced homelessness in the United States today.** In E. Mingione (Ed.). *Urban poverty and the underclass: A reader* (pp. 176 - 216). Oxford, UK: Basil Blackwell.

Marcuse, P. (1997). **The enclave, the citadel, and the ghetto: What has changed in the post-Fordist U.S. city.** *Urban Affairs Review, 33* (2), 228-264.

> Marcuse defines classic ghetto as the result of the involuntary spatial segregation of a group that stands in a subordinate political and social relationship to its surrounding society, the enclave as a voluntarily developed spatial

concentration of a group for purposes of promoting the welfare of its members and the citadel as created by a dominant group to protect or enhance its superior position.

Marcuse, P (1997). **Walls of fear and walls of support.** In N. Ellin (Ed.). *Architecture of fear* (pp. 101 - 114). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

First chapter paragraph quoted:"Do walls in the city provide security – or do they create fear? Walls of course provide an elemental security, literally: security against the elements, against wind, rain, cold. As soon as it goes beyond that simple statement, the matter becomes more complicated. Do walls provide security against attack, a protection of privacy? That depends. And it depends not so much on the composition of the walls themselves, as on their social role. Armory walls in New York City are thick and strong, but when an armory is used as a homeless shelter, its walls intimidate and confine, rather than defend. Are the police lawless, and do they break in without a warrant? Does the landlord have the unlimited right to enter to inspect in the lease? Then walls are no protection of privacy. And privacy is in any event very culture-determined; what appears intolerable overcrowding to some is normal sociability to others, and among some peoples merely turning their backs to others provides the sense of privacy for which others require a room of their own." 101

Marcuse, P. (1997). **The ghetto of exclusion and the fortified enclave: New patterns in the United States.** *The American Behavioral Scientist, 41* (3), 311 - 326.

Marcuse describes three key developments: the transformation of the earlier racial ghettos into excluded ghettos, the qualitatively new phase of the totalizing suburb and the parallel transformation of luxury and upper-class residences into separate areas. Three key developments are described: (a) the transformation of the earlier racial ghettos into excluded ghettos, class/racial ghettos of the excluded and abandoned, resulting from a combination of hyperpauperization and racism; (b) a qualitatively new phase of the totalizing suburb, in which "edge cities" are created combining residential, business, social, and cultural areas that are removed from older central cities and overlaid on earlier patterns of suburbanization, representing a dramatic and expanded form of the exclusionary enclave; and (c) the parallel transformation of luxury and upper-class residences (and increasingly, businesses and social and cultural facilities-thus similarly totalizing) into separate areas, appropriately called fortified citadels, each again separated from the other parts of the city by social, economic, and often physical barriers. The three developments are intimately connected with each other and mutually reinforcing.

Marcuse, P. (1998). **Space over time: The changing position of the Black ghetto in the United States.** *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, *13* (1), 7 - 23.

Ghettoization is increasingly of concern in countries around the world. The manifestation that causes the concern is known primarily from the United States. But it is not a simple phenomenon there, and has gone through many changes over the past several centuries. The article describes the ghetto of several historical periods: in the aftermath of slavery, during a period of acceptance between the two World Wars, in pursuit of integration after World War II, and as today's quite different outcast ghetto, a ghetto of exclusion, in a period during which for the first time it is perceived as a permanent component of urban society. Whether the negative results of these developments can be overcome remains a contested question.

Marcuse, P. (2000). **The language of globalization.** *Monthly Review, 52* (3), 23 - 27.

Marcuse questions the term "globalization" itself, pointing to the ideological baggage associated with the most common conceptions of the word. These issues are not merely issues of terminology. No clear consensus has yet emerged among the various groups attempting to confront the ills produced by really existing globalization. Demands consistent with one view are not necessarily inconsistent with other views; both commonalities of goals and differences among them, and both strategy and tactics, need further thought and clarification. Fuzziness of language may facilitate coalition formation in the short run, but more solid and longterm alliances are based on full mutual understanding. Being careful about the difference between technological globalization and the globalization of power, keeping the concept of alternative globalization on the table, dispensing with the myth of the powerless state and avoiding the fallacy of the homogenous state, and watching the traps of the Orwellian language of globalization, may all help in coming to a common agreement as to both long-term goals and next steps.

Marcuse, P. (2002). **The partitioned city in history.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 11 – 34). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Book description: The nature and effects of globalization are coming under critical scrutiny across all continents. This book focuses on one aspect, the globalization of cities. It examines the claim that the state is powerless to influence events, and that history, geography, and culture have become irrelevant in the worldwide trend towards a uniform urban model; a model which features increased segregation, decline of the central city, and social polarization.

The internatioal team of contributors is well placed to put these claims in perspective. Drawing on their experiences of cities as diverse as New York and Warsaw, Istanbul and Sao Paulo, they demonstrate that states and cities have adopted widely varying approaches to the advent of globalization; and that its impact has been constrained by each city's history, physical layout, location, environment, role in the international economy, and demographic composition. The diversity of urban development and political response revealed is enormous, and provides ample practical examples of what might be done to bring about improvements for the increasing number of people who live in cities.

Marcuse, P.(2002). **The shifting meaning of the Black ghetto in the United States.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 109 - 142). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

First paragraph of chapter quoted: "The clearest division of urban space in the United States today are at the extremes: the segregation of the poorest, overwhelmingly black in ghettos, and the self-isolation of the rich, in citadels. Both have changed significantly over time, with the state playing a major role in the form and content of each division. This chapter traces the history of the ghetto in the United States, highlighting its changing character and the influence state policies have had in shaping it." 109

Marcuse, P. (2003). **Debates.** *City*, *7* (1), 113 - 128.

First paragraph of article quoted: "Nine proposals, by teams of internationally renowned architects, were unveiled by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation this week. They made the front pages of every New York newspaper, and have been subject to extensive comment since. Both praise for imaginative ideas and criticism for over-blown gigantism have been heaped on the designs, but some major points are missing from much of the discussion. First the context is presented, then an evaluation, with specifics, then some conclusions." 113

Marcuse, P. (2005). **'The city' as perverse metaphor.** *City*, *9* (2), 247 - 254.

Marcuse, P., & van Kempen, R. (Eds.) (2000). *Globalizing cities: A new spatial order?* Oxford: Blackwell.

Book Description: This collection of original essays provides students and professionals with an international and comparative examination of changes in global cities, revealing a growing pattern of social and spatial division or polarization.

Marcuse, P., & van Kempen, R. (2000). **Introduction.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Globalizing cities: A new spatial order?* (pp. 1 – 21). Oxford: Blackwell.

Marcuse, P., & van Kempen, R. (2000). **Conclusion: a changed spatial order.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Globalizing cities: A new spatial order?* (pp. 249 – 275). Oxford: Blackwell.

Marcus, P., & van Kempen, R. (Eds.) (2002). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Globalization, the shape of cities, the future of cities, the increasing gap between rich and poor inhabitants, and ethnic and racial segregation, are the key themes of this book. Taking examples from cities from Sao Paulo to Is-

tanbul, from New York to Edinburgh, and adding their own ideas, the authors examine what might be done to improve things for all those who live in cities.

Marcuse, P., & van Kempen, R. (Eds.) (2002). **Introduction: Of states and cities, and the partitioning of urban space.** In P. Marcuse and R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 3 – 10). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Marcuse, P., & van Kempen, R. (Eds.) (2002). **States, cities, and the partitioning of urban space: Conclusions.** In P. Marcuse and R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 258 - 281). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Martin, G.P. (2005). **Narratives great and small: Neighbourhood change, place and identity in Notting Hill**. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *29* (1), 67 - 88.

The area of Notting Hill in west London has been subject to much media coverage in recent years, which, along with substantial gentrification, has given rise to an image of the area as the epitome of fashionable London. This study investigates the views of those marginal to gentrification and mediated representation on their feelings about the local area, its image and their changing neighbourhoods. Paradoxically, the loss of working-class landscapes seems a relatively middle-class worry. The symbolically important landscapes described by working-class respondents were related to more immediate, material issues, in which gentrification was only a relatively minor concern.

Massey, D.S. (1996). **The age of extremes: Concentrated affluence and poverty in the twenty-first century**. *Demography*, *33* (4), 395-412.

Urbanization, rising income inequality, and increasing class segregation have produced a geographic concentration of affluence and poverty throughout the world, creating a radical change in the geographic basis of human society. As the density of poverty rises in the environment of the world's poor, so will their exposure to crime, disease, violence, and family disruption. Meanwhile the spatial concentration of affluence will enhance the benefits and privileges of the rich. In the twenty-first century the advantages and disadvantages of one's class position will be compounded and reinforced through ecological mechanisms made possible by the geographic concentration of affluence and poverty, creating a deeply divided and increasingly violent social world. Not only have the rich and the poor been pulling apart economically through a transformation of the income distribution; since 1970 they have also been separating spatially through a resurgence of class segregation. Given a high and rising level of urbanization, growing income inequality, and rising class segregation, an increase in the geographic concentration of affluence and poverty is all but inevitable. Many mechanisms compound class advantages and disadvantages in the new ecology of inequality, but perhaps the most significant occurs through schools. Just as poverty is concentrated spatially, anything correlated with poverty is also concentrated. Thus a new age of extremes is upon us. Our obsessive interest in the generation and reproduction of class is rarely focused on the affluent. The concentration of affluence and poverty means that the social lives of the rich and the poor increasingly will transpire in different venues; we must study both in order to fully comprehend the newly emerged system of stratification. How does the future look to me? Bleak, because I know that it is in the elite's narrow self-interest to perpetuate the status quo. Addressing serious issues such as increasing income inequality, growing class segregation, racial prejudice, and the geographic concentration of poverty will inevitably require sacrifice, and the immediate course of least resistance for affluent people will always be to raise the walls of social, economic, and geographic segregation higher in order to protect themselves from the rising tide of social pathology and violence. This scenario is by no means inevitable, and I sincerely hope it will not come to pass. Yet we are headed in this direction unless self-conscious actions are taken to change course. Until we begin to face up to the reality of rising inequality and its geographic expression, no solution will be possible.

Massey, D.S., & Denton, N.A. (1993). *American apartheid and the making of the underclass*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press

> This book links persistent poverty among blacks in the United States to the unparalleled degree of deliberate segregation they experience in American cities. American Apartheid shows how the black ghetto was created by whites during the first half of the twentieth century in order to isolate growing urban black populations. It goes on to show that, despite the Fair Housing Act of 1968, segregation is perpetuated today through an interlocking set of individual actions, institutional practices, and governmental policies. In some urban areas the degree of black segregation is so intense and occurs in so many dimensions simultaneously that it amounts to "hypersegregation." The authors demonstrate that this systematic segregation of African Americans leads inexorably to the creation of underclass communities during periods of economic downturn. Under conditions of extreme segregation, any increase in the overall rate of black poverty yields a marked increase in the geographic concentration of indigence and the deterioration of social and economic conditions in black communities. As ghetto residents adapt to this increasingly harsh environment under a climate of racial isolation, they evolve attitudes, behaviours, and practices that further marginalize their neighbourhoods and undermine their chances of success in mainstream American society.

Massey, D.S., & Fischer, M.J. (2000). **How segregation concentrates poverty**. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *23* (4), 670 - 691.

> In this article, we argue that segregation interacts with a variety of structural transformations in society to determine the spatial concentration of poverty. Based on this argument, we then specify a statistical model overcoming methodological problems that have hampered earlier work. Estimates based on US data confirm that racial/ethnic segregation interacts with structural shifts in society to concentrate poverty. By 1990, a powerful interaction between residential segregation and income inequality had emerged to spatially isolate the poor, an interaction the effects of which were buttressed by weaker interactions between segregation, rising class segregation, and stagnating mean incomes. Our analysis reveals how underlying shifts in socio-economic structure can have very different effects on the concentration of poverty experienced by different groups, depending on the degree of racial/ethnic segregation they experience.

Massey, D. S., & Lundy, G. (2001). **Use of Black English and racial discrimination in urban housing markets: new methods and findings.** *Urban Affairs Review*, *36* (4), 452 - 469.

> Argues that racial discrimination in housing markets need not involve personal contact between agents and renters. Research indicates that Americans can infer race from speech patterns alone, thus offering rental agents an opportunity to discriminate over the phone. To test this hypothesis, an audit study was designed to compare male and female speakers of White middle-class English, Black accented English and Black English Vernacular. The study was conducted in Spring 1999 in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Significant racial discrimination was found that was often exacerbated by class and gender. Poor black women, in particular, experienced the greatest discrimination.

McBride, S. & McNutt, K. (2007). **Devolution and neoliberalism in the Canadian welfare state.** *Global Social Policy, 7* (2), 177 – 201.

McDonald, L. (1997). **Invisible poor: Canada's retired widows.** *Canadian Journal on Aging*, *16* (3), 553 - 583.

> Examined the factors influencing the economic circumstances of widowed, formerly employed women in Canada. It was found that retired widows had the lowest income levels of the four groups; 49 percent lived below the Low Income Cut-Offs defined by Statistics Canada. Widows tended to retire at an older age than married women and were less likely to plan for retirement, contribute to a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP), or make investments than all other groups. Multivariate analyses revealed that, overall, the factors increasing the odds of poverty were being a widow, being Canadian-born, living in a smaller household, having lower education, and belonging to a blue-collar occupation. Factors that enhanced the likelihood of moving over the poverty line--such as nonpension transfer payments, RRSPs, investments, and a job-related pension—were not within the reach of

most widows. When widows living above and below the poverty line were compared, those living below the poverty line were found to be older and less educated, and they were most likely to be living alone and to have worked on the periphery of the economy.

McDonald, L. Dergal, J, & Cleghorn, L. (2007). **Living on the margins: Homelessness among older adults in Toronto**. *Journal of Gerontological Social Work. 49* (1/2), 19 – 46.

> A handful of scholars have acknowledged that, along side the traditional homeless, there are now older people who become homeless for the first time in old age. Few researchers, however, have systematically compared the recent older homeless with the chronic or traditional homeless. In the research presented here, we compare recent older homeless with long-term older homeless adults in Toronto according to their health and wealth, their housing history, and their use of health and social services. Findings indicate that people who become homeless for the first time at older ages have needs that are different from the lifetime elderly homeless and require different approaches to intervention.

McGarrigle, J., & Kearns, A. (2009). **Living apart? Place, identity and South Asian residential choice.** *Housing Studies*, *24* (4), 451 – 475.

> This paper looks at changing patterns of residence for South Asians (Pakistani, Indian, Ban gladeshi and other South Asians as represented in the census) in Greater Glasgow, as well as considering what South Asians' motivations for choice of residential location are, and how these relate to issues of personal identity. Providing a single account for the city of Glasgow proves difficult, since there are big differences in experience between traditional areas of settlement and suburbs north of the city centre, compared with those in the south of the city. Whilst the study finds evidence of greater residential mixing by South Asians within the city (contrary to the self- segregation claim), there are also indications that these are somewhat 'bounded choices' made by people trying to balance competing identities and cultural claims and aspirations, and not simply a desire to 'mix'. Equally, one must be careful to interpret suburbanisation as a particular form of 'integration' founded on a normality that involves greater privatism and socio-economic aspirations and little expectation of social interaction with white neighbours.

Meegan, R., & Mitchell, A. (2001). **It's not community round here, it's neighbourhood: Neighbourhood change and cohesion in urban regeneration policies.** *Urban Studies, 38* (12), 2167 – 2194.

> Neighbourhood has become a key spatial scale in the UK government's policies for urban regeneration and social inclusion, resuscitating the long-standing debate over the efficacy of area-based policies. The paper argues that the latter need to be sensitive to the interaction between macro-structural and local, reinforcing processes and that 'people-based' policies need to be complemented by 'people and place' ones. The complexities of `neighbourhood' definition are explored, using the distinction between `neighbourhood' and 'place-based community' to support an argument for seeing neighbourhoods as an appropriate spatial scale for understanding the operation of 'everyday life-worlds'. Drawing on research based on a specific regeneration initiative, the 'Pathways to Integration' priority of the Objective 1 Structural Funds Programme for Merseyside (1994-99), the paper goes on to explore the political and operational issues surrounding the spatial targeting of policy and some of the partnership issues surrounding `neighbourhood' and 'community'. It argues that area-based policies and spatial targeting are inherently political as well as technical exercises that need to be sensitive to the social-spatial construction of neighbourhoods and that the operational definition of policy areas should be part of an evolutionary process of community engagement.

Megbolugbe, I. F. (1996). **Understanding neighbourhood dynamics: A review of the contributions of William G. Grigsby**. *Urban Studies*, *33* (10), 1779 - 1795.

> This paper summarises William G. Grigsby's contribution to our understanding of neighbourhood change. We discuss seven contributions among Grigsby's most-lasting. First, he staked out the boundaries of the still-nascent field very early in his career. Secondly, he situated the subject within the broader framework of metropolitan housing market dynamics. Thirdly, he developed a theoretical framework for investigating the subject that fea-

tured the analysis of housing sub-markets, the market process of neighbourhood succession, and residential segregation. Fourthly, he identified the economic, social, institutional and demographic forces that create neighbourhood change. Fifthly, he linked neighbourhood decline and deterioration to the spatial concentration of poverty. Sixthly, he underscored the significance of this understanding for formulating public policies to deal with deteriorated neighbourhoods. And seventhly, he provided a remarkably complete and robust framework for analysing neighbourhood change. This last-mentioned contribution is the culmination of his lifetime work and will prove perhaps to be his most significant. It provides a road map to future research on neighbourhood dynamics that others may wish to follow.

Mishra, R. (2000). **Globalization and the welfare state.** Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Does globalization mean a race to the bottom in social standards and the inevitable decay of the welfare state? Ramesh Mishra examines the implications of globalization in respect of social policy and social standards in advanced industrial countries. Globalization is a form of international neo-liberalism supported by the United States, world markets and organizations such as the IMF and OECD, whose policies are becoming increasingly influential and are putting nation states under pressure to reduce social standards. In this book Ramesh Mishra considers the impact of globalization on full employment and the labour market, income distribution, taxation and social protection in developed capitalist countries. He argues that social standards have declined far more in English speaking countries than in continental Europe and Japan, and that globalization is as much a political and ideological phenomenon as it is economic. In conclusion, Mishra argues the case for a transnational approach to social policy to ensure that social standards rise in line with economic growth. Globalization and the Welfare State is highly accessible and will be welcomed by students and scholars of social policy, social work, political science and sociology as well as by policymakers in international organizations and government.

Mollenhorst, G., Völker, B., & Schutjens, V. (2009). **Neighbour relations in the Netherlands – A decade of evidence.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 549 – 558.

In the current sociological and geographical literature, contrasting views exist on the role of the neighbourhood and neighbourhood relationships in the life of its residents in current societies. Some scholars believe that in our globalising world, local communities and the neighbourhood in general lost their significance, while others argue that the role of community and neighbourhood contacts is still important. These divergent opinions are mainly due to the absence of comparative empirical studies, which require longitudinal data on neighbourhood contacts. Based on unique and rich panel data on the role of neighbours in the personal networks of inhabitants of 161 Dutch neighbourhoods, we analyse whether neighbourhood contacts and their implications have changed over a 10 year period. We find that neighbourhood relationships have become more important in informal personal networks. This implies paying a visit and helping each other out with odd jobs, but at the same time contact frequency and trust declined in neighbour relationships. For elderly, highly educated residents, home-owners, non-movers and people with initially small local networks, the size of neighbour networks increased substantially, suggesting that at least for these groups, the 'community saved' perspective holds.

Mollenkopf, J. H., & Castells, M. (1991). *Dual city: Restructuring New York*. New York, Russell Sage Foundation.

Explores the complicated new patterns of inequality that emerge when class, race, ethnicity, and gender intersect with the city. These essays argue that New York City can be viewed as central to an understanding of the ongoing postindustrial transformation of American urban society. New York today exhibits both great wealth and grinding poverty. Much of this volume focuses on the accompanying inequalities, highlighting such issues as class, race, ethnicity, and gender. The first seven essays treat the key aspects of New York's changing economy, followed by an examination of the social and political forces that have produced the highly polarized city of the 1990s. Two final chapters compare New York's restructuring to that of Los Angeles and London. The authors constitute an impressive assemblage of seasoned scholars, representing a wide array of pertinent disciplines..

Morrison, N. (2003). **Neighbourhoods and social cohesion: Experiences from Europe.** *International Planning Studies*, *8* (2), 115 - 138.

> In recent years, neighbourhoods have become the key spatial scale for policy intervention. Yet as policy makers focus at this localised level, they need a clear understanding of the nature and causes of social exclusion. The purpose of this paper is to draw on the preliminary findings of a European Commission project named NEHOM (Neighbourhood Housing Models) that examined the characteristics of twenty-six socially excluded neighbourhoods across Europe. An in-depth examination of this different array of neighbourhoods confirms much of the theorising about the nature of social exclusion and the way that economic, social and cultural processes of exclusion reinforce one another. Distinguishable groupings of neighbourhoods are emerging from the research and the differences between them appear to be attributed to the nature and functioning of the housing tenure, cultural identity of the residence and the overall level of turnover and hence commitment to the neighbourhood. The paper concludes by suggesting that policy initiatives attempting to rebuild social capital and promote social cohesion will only be effective if they have a full appreciation of the interplay of these complex dynamics.

Mumford, L. (1961). *The city in history: Its origins, its transformations, and its prospects*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.

> The classic study of the city -- its origins, its transformations, and its prospects. Winner of the National Book Award.

Murdie, R. A. (1994). **'Blacks in near-ghettos?' Black visible minority population in Metropolitan Toronto public housing units.** *Housing Studies*, *9* (4), 435 – 457.

> Concern has been expressed in Toronto since the 1970s about the ' ghettoisation' of black tenants in Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority (MTHA) public housing. Very little specific evidence exists, however, about the incidence of blacks in MTHA housing. The objectives of the present study are to provide a more detailed perspective on the incidence of blacks in MTHA housing compared to the rest of Toronto and the segregation of blacks within the MTHA system. The results indicate that the proportion of black tenants in MTHA housing increased from 4.2 per cent in 1971 to 27.4 per cent in 1986, a much greater increase than for blacks in the rest of Toronto. Explanations include the recent black Caribbean immigration to Toronto, income constraints, family composition and supply, cost and discriminatory constraints in Toronto's rental housing market. The evidence also suggests that there is some concentration of blacks within MTHA housing, especially in suburban high rise developments. The most likely explanation is a form of 'constrained choice'.

Murdie, R. A. (1994). **Social polarization and public housing in Canada: A case study of the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority.** In F. Frisken (Ed.). *The changing Canadian Metropolis: A public policy perspective* (pp. 293 – 340). Toronto: Institute for Governmental Studies Press.

Murdie, R. A. (1996). **Economic restructuring and social polarization in Toronto.** In J. O'Loughlin & J. Friedrichs (Eds.). *Social Polarization in post-industrial metropolises* (pp. 207 – 233). Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

Murdie, R. A. (1998). **The welfare state, economic restructuring and immigrant flows: impacts on socio-spatial segregation in Greater Toronto.** In S. Musterd & W. Ostendorf (Eds.). *Urban segregation and the welfare state: Inequality and exclusion in Western cities* (pp. 64 - 93). London: Routledge.

Murdie, R. A. (2002). **The housing careers of Polish and Somali newcomers in Toronto's rental market.** *Housing Studies*, *17* (3), 423 - 443.

> This paper evaluates and compares the housing careers of two recent immigrant groups, the Poles and Somalis, in Toronto's rental market. Both groups first arrived in Toronto in the late 1980s but under different circumstances and with different outcomes in the housing market. The study is situated in a general conceptual framework fo-

cusing on factors affecting the housing careers of households. The analysis is based on a questionnaire survey of 60 respondents from each group who arrived in Canada between 1987 and 1994. Information was collected about the search for three residences: the first permanent residence, the one immediately before the current one and the current residence. The analysis considers the individual and household characteristics that differentiate the Polish and Somali respondents, the characteristics of Toronto's rental market that potentially act as barriers in the search for housing, the housing search process and the outcomes of the search. The latter includes the nature of the dwelling and its surroundings as well as satisfaction with the dwelling and neighbourhood. The results confirm that the Poles have been more successful than the Somalis in establishing a progressive housing career. The reasons relate to differences in individual and household characteristics and the nature of the local housing market. Specific variables include socio-economic status, household size, community resources, the housing situation before coming to Canada, Toronto's tight rental market and perceived discriminatory barriers in that market. The paper concludes with a brief evaluation of the housing career concept as used in this study.

Murdie, R. A. (2008a). *Diversity and concentration in Canadian immigration: Trends in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, 1971 to 2006.* Research Bulletin 42, Cities Centre, University of Toronto.

Immigrants to Canada are increasingly concentrated in Canada's three biggest metropolitan areas. Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver accommodate 70% of those who arrived between 2001 and 2006. The three biggest gateway cities, however, exhibit important differences in the ethnic groups they attract, and the patterns of settlement. Toronto and Vancouver have some similarities (more Asians, more immigrants settling in the suburbs), while Montreal has a larger proportion of European and African immigrants, who still tend to cluster in the central city. The suburbanization of immigration in Toronto and Vancouver poses challenges for service provision and planning and their raises questions about the pros and cons of suburban ethnic enclaves in enhancing immigrant integration.

Murdie, R. A. (2008b). **Pathways to housing: The experiences of sponsored refugees and refugee claimants in accessing permanent housing in Toronto.** *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, *9* (1), 81-101.

In contrast to many new immigrants, refugees normally have limited financial resources upo arrival in a new country. Consequently, most refugees need some form of assistance in accessing good-quality, safe and affordable housing. This paper evaluates the assumption that refugee claimants in Toronto experience a much more difficult pathway to housing than sponsored refugees. The housing trajectories of a sample of refugees are examined using semi-structured interviews. The results confirm that this sample of refugee claimants experienced a more difficult pathway to housing, at least in the initial stages of settlement. Over time, claimants improved their housing position and narrowed the gap with sponsored refugees.

Murdie, R.A. & Borgegård (1994). **Social polarization and the crisis of the welfare state: The case of Stockholm**, *Built Environment*, *20* (3), 254 - 268.

Murdie, R. A., & Borgegård, L.-E. (1998). **Immigration, spatial segregation and housing segmentation of immigrants in Metropolitan Stockholm, 1960-1995.** *Urban Studies*, *35* (10), 1869 - 1888.

Immigration policy and the origins of immigrants coming to Sweden have changed dramatically during the post-World War Two period. During the same period, changes in housing policy have affected the type of accommodation available to immigrants and refugees. It is within the context of these and other changes that we develop a model of the driving forces behind spatial segregation and housing segmentation in Sweden and document and evaluate shifts in the spatial segregation and housing segmentation of immigrants in the Stockholm region between 1960 and 1995.

Murdie, R. A., & Ghosh, S. (2010). **Does spatial concentration always mean a lack of integration? Exploring ethnic concentration and integration in Toronto.** *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, *36* (2), 293 - 311.

> Toronto is Canada's major immigrant-receiving city and contains a wide diversity of ethnic groups. Although Canadians are generally receptive to immigration there is evidence that some recent immigrant groups, especially those concentrated in Toronto's inner suburbs, are not faring well economically. In this research we question whether spatial concentration necessarily equates with a lack of integration. Specifically, we review Toronto's changing ethnic geography, comparatively evaluate the functional integration of selected ethnic groups who entered Toronto primarily in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s with those who came later, and provide a more subjective perspective on integration, drawing from the experiences of recently arrived Bangladeshi immigrants. The findings call into question traditional perspectives on ethnic concentration, especially the spatial assimilation model, and highlight the importance of considering subjective integration, particularly satisfaction with life in the new country, as a way of alleviating the barriers of weak functional integration. We conclude from the Toronto case study that spatial concentration does not necessarily equate with a lack of integration although, for disadvantaged recent immigrants who tend to be concentrated in inner-suburban enclaves, there may be cause for worry. The latter is of increasing concern to city officials and community agencies.

Murdie, R. A., & Teixeira, C. (forthcoming). **The impact of gentrification on ethnic neighbourhoods in Toronto: A case Study of little Portugal.** *Urban Studies, 48* (1),   ppp.

Murie, A. (1997). **The social rented sector, housing and the welfare state in the UK.** *Housing Studies*, *12* (4), 437 - 461.

> Recent discussions of the social rented sector in the UK have placed considerable emphasis on the restructuring and declining size of the tenure, privatisation, a shift from object to subject subsidies, residualisation and the increased significance of the poverty trap for tenants. Against this background, and in the light of the view that major public sector investment is unlikely in the future, the policy debate has shifted further towards concern with transfer of stock out of the public sector. This paper reviews key changes in the role of social rented sector housing and the background to these debates. It argues that it is important to relate the development of council housing to the wider structure of the welfare state; its position within the public sector; the changing structure of the private sector in housing; and the changing economic, social and demographic context. These aspects are of key importance to debates about residualisation and the future of the sector.

Murie, A. (1998). **Segregation, exclusion and housing in the divided city.** In S. Musterd and W. Ostendorf (Eds.). *Urban segregation and the welfare state: Inequality and exclusion in Western cities* (pp. 110 - 125). London: Routledge.

> First chapter paragraph quoted: "The debate about changing cities in recent years has given considerable attention to global pressures for change and to the different regimes of regulation which mediate these pressures and determine the pace and extent of changes. In the advanced capitalist economies attention has also focused on how rising unemployment, labour market change, welfare restructuring and increasing social inequality have affected the population of cities. Discussion of divided and polarised cities has been informed by empirical study but most of this has been carried out at a whole-city level and issues of segregation and spatial change have often been inferred from such data. This chapter contributes to this debate in three ways. First, it seeks to add to perspectives on the welfare state and the framework used to distinguish between different welfare state regimes in considering how the outcomes of the processes of globalisation will differ between particular countries and cities. Second, it seeks to reflect on the relative neglect of spatial patterns within cities and of segregation in a debate dominated by city-level observations. Third, it introduces material relating to aspects of the housing market in Scotland's capital city, Edinburgh." 110

Murie, A. (2009). **The modernisation of housing in England.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 535 – 548.

This paper considers changes in the housing market and housing policy following the major deregulation and privatisation of housing in England in the 1980s and 1990s. It highlights developments that were not anticipated, the continuing importance of social rented housing and the renewed interest of government in housing and refers to these in the context of previous accounts of the modernisation of housing tenure. The paper also considers emerging social and spatial divisions within urban England and suggests that while there is considerable continuity in these patterns, tenure has become a less effective indicator of neighbourhood difference. A more complex pattern of social and spatial division is associated with stratification, market stretch and new patterns of differentiation.

Murie, A., & Musterd, S. (1996). **Social segregation, housing tenure and social change in Dutch cities in the late 1980s.** *Urban Studies*, *33* (3), 495 - 516.

Contemporary debates about social polarisation and *divided cities* emphasise common influences on social and economic change in *cities*. The development of a global economy and of global influences on both market systems and on public policy regimes encourages an expectation that there is a convergence in processes and policies affecting *cities* and a convergence in outcomes-in terms of increasingly similar patterns of polarisation and division. This paper considers data from Britain and the Netherlands relating to changes in the housing sector and to social segregation and indicates that emerging patterns are very different. Socio-tenurial polarisation and social segregation are not as marked in the Netherlands as in Britain and are not changing as fast. The discussion arising from these data suggests that concern with globalisation and common influences on change should be balanced with a recognition of the importance of other factors in determining the pattern and pace of change in *cities*. Within this it is important to recognise not just differences in housing finance and policy but the degree of social and income inequality and the wider functioning of the welfare state

Murie, A., & Musterd, S. (2004). **Social exclusion and opportunity structures in European cities and neighbourhoods.** *Urban Studies*, *41* (7), 1441 - 1459.

The increased research and policy interest in social exclusion has included a focus on the concentration of disadvantage within cities. The role of neighbourhoods in the dynamics of social exclusion is consequently receiving greater attention. This paper reports the results of a major European research programme designed to explore the neighbourhood dimension of social exclusion. The results raise important issues related to the differential opportunities associated with neighbourhoods and the conceptualisation of neighbourhood effects as well as issues for policy. Understanding the role of neighbourhood in social exclusion involves attention to different levels of analysis and different fault lines and to the resources that are produced within neighbourhoods.

Musterd, S. (Ed.) (1994). **A rising European underclass?** *Built Environment*, *20* (3).

Musterd, S. (2006). **Segregation, urban space and the resurgent city.** *Urban Studies*, *43* (8), 1325 - 1340.

Currently, many major Western cities aim to be attractive to new and economically successful high-tech industries, financial and business services, cultural industries and consumer services industries. Most of these new activities are dependent upon well-skilled creative workers, which will be followed by those who will work in personal services. It is said that a large share of the well-skilled and creative workers requires impulse-rich and attractive urban environments. The idea has arisen that highly segregated, socially and culturally less integrated cities, do not match the newly required city profiles. On the contrary, these cities would exacerbate urban poverty and deter skilled people from settling there. Consequently, some believe that today's cities should also be socially and culturally cohesive. This hypothesis parallels policies against segregation and policy interventions in favour of more mixed and balanced local communities. The latter type of policy is also driven by the idea that more mixed neighbourhoods will enhance individual social opportunities and thus, on aggregate, strengthen the urban economy. This paper elaborates on these ideas and hypotheses and focuses on the rise of new economic activities and the locations they aim for, their potential relation with the social (and ethnic) segregation of the population

and the related impact upon the attraction of creative workers and the possible impact on the social mobility of the population. Empirical data from Europe are used to support the arguments.

Musterd, S., & Murie, A. (2002). *The spatial dimensions of urban social exclusion and integration: Final report.* URBEX, No. 22. Amsterdam: AME.

"URBEX is an acronym of the international research project 'The Spatial Dimensions of Urban Social Exclusion and Integration: A European Comparison'. The aim was to answer the following questions: How do different categories of socially excluded people cope with their situation, and how do they try to participate in or integrate themselves into the urban society in various neighbourhoods, in different urban, regional and state contexts? What relevant modes of economic integration are available to them? How do they use the available opportunity structures: What are the strategies and trajectories of each of the targeted individuals or households, an dhow do these relate to the available neighbourhood, city and state resources: And particularly: how do different neighbourhoods impact upon the opportunities and perspectives of individuals and households? Are neighbourhood impacts conditioned by the state contexts, by the wider metropolitan structures and by the specific neighbourhood site and characteristics? *General findings:* The research results highlight a variety of processes which require an appreciation of complex and dynamic processes. These processes are associated not only with welfare systems, the local economy, location and housing, but also with the stage and process of demographic change and particularities of patterns of migration and residence. We cannot easily ascertain from one of the key variables what the nature of the processes and dynamics in the neighbourhood are. It would be inappropriate to assume that all peripheral estates or all inner-city estates or all areas with a culturally diverse population and so on have similar processes and dynamics. Per city and per neighbourhood differentiated policies are required in order to get to grips with social exclusion issues in small-scale areas. The assessment of the role of local, regional, state and European policy measures aimed at combating exclusion and increasing employment indicates that a best-practice type of policy orientation may be relevant, but only if the cases to be affected by policies are rather similar in terms of embeddedness in welfare state types, type of city and type of neighbourhood. In practice, relevant differences between neighbourhoods, which are often due to different histories of the neighbourhoods and cities, prevent the applicability of the best-practice policies. What may be labelled as a neighbourhood solution in one context may create neighbourhood problems in another. The major sources of the differences between the cases we investigated are in the fields of education, policy interventions at various levels over the past decades, economic structure at the metropolitan level and opportunities to cope with recent changes in the world economy, types and levels of welfare state interventions, and local and regional histories." 9-10

Musterd S., Murie, A. & Kesteloot, C. (Eds.). (2006). *Neighbourhoods of poverty: Urban social exclusion and integration in Europe.* NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

This collection provides a new assessment of the place of neighborhood within the wider debates of urban social exclusion and integration. It draws on research from twenty-two neighborhoods in eleven European cities: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, London, Birmingham, Berlin, Hamburg, Milan, Naples and Paris and addresses two questions: how do different neighbourhoods impact upon the opportunities and perspectives of poor individuals and households; and are these neighbourhood impacts conditioned by national and welfare state contexts, by the wider metropolitan structures and by specific neighbourhood characteristics?

Musterd, S., & Ostendorf, W. (Eds.) (1998). *Urban segregation and the welfare state: Inequality and exclusion in Western cities.* London: Routledge.

Segregation, social polarisation and social exclusion are central concepts in today's urban debates, dominating discussions on urban transformation and urban realities. *Urban Segregation and the Welfare State* examines both developing and existing ethnic and socio-economic segregation patterns, social polarisation and the occurrence of social exclusion in major cities in the western world. Leading contributions from across North America and Europe provide in-depth analysis of particular cities, ranging from Johannesburg, Chicago and Toronto to Amsterdam, Stockholm and Belfast. The authors highlight the social problems in and of cities, indicating differences between nation-states in terms of economic restructuring, migration, welfare state regimes and 'ethnic history'. Discussing fundamental questions relating to causes, effects and possible future interventions in areas of exclusion and segregation, this book offers a uniquely international perspective on the central debates concerning the social composition of the city, the role of the welfare state and potential policy interventions by the state or local government for transforming the city in the future.

Musterd, S., & Ostendorf, W. (1998). **Segregation and social participation in a welfare state: the case of Amsterdam.** In S. Musterd & W. Ostendorf (Eds.). *Urban segregation and the welfare state: Inequality and exclusion in Western cities* (pp. 191 - 205). London: Routledge.

Musterd S., & Ostendorf, W. (1998). **Segregation, polarization and social exclusion in metropolitan areas.** In *Urban segregation and the welfare state: Inequality and exclusion in Western cities* (pp. 1 - 14). London: Routledge.

In this chapter we will briefly introduce the major issues dealt with in this book, starting with the central concepts set out in the next section. In that section we will refer to the dimensions which are said to be key issues in the theoretical debates about the forces underlying urban social processes. We also discuss the issue of the 'myth or reality' of social polarisation and exclusion.

Musterd, S., Ostendorf, W., & Breebaart, M. (1998). *Multi-ethnic metropolis: Patterns and policies*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

This volume presents an international comparison of segregation patterns of immigrants and policy reactions at local and state level. The objective is to give an insight into the European experience with ethnic segregation in metropolitan areas. European cities have generally become multi-ethnic metropolises, consisting of a mix of ethnic categories. However, a homogeneous European picture does not exist. Patterns of ethnic segregation and policy reactions differ from city to city. The following metropolises are compared: Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, London, Manchester, Paris, Stockholm and Toronto (Canada).Audience: This invaluable book will be of interest to researchers and students in geographical, ethnic and policy studies as well as to civil servants and policy makers working in large metropolises and national governments.

Musterd, S., Ostendorf, W., & De Vos, S. (2003). **Neighbourhood effects and social mobility: A longitudinal analysis.** *Housing Studies*, *18* (6), 877 - 892.

What impact do neighbourhoods have on social mobility? For years, this question has received widespread international attention in scholarly debates and within society at large. This paper seeks to contribute to this discussion by presenting the results of an investigation into the relationship between household social mobility and the composition of the residential environment. The analyses are based on an extensive empirical longitudinal study conducted in the Netherlands. The most remarkable conclusion is that, in the Dutch context, the environment has only a modest influence on the social mobility of households with a weak economic position. It was found that the chance of a household living purely on welfare benefits at the beginning of the study period to escape the 'welfare trap' was barely dependent on the number of similarly challenged households in the immediate vicinity. Interestingly, the environment proved to have a more powerful effect on the social mobility of households with a stronger economic position. The probability that households with at least one paid job at the beginning of the research would still have a job at the end clearly decreases as the share of benefit-dependent households in the neighbourhood rises. A possible explanation for this is that for the first category (weak starting position) the negative effect of their own welfare situation is far more determinative for their future prospects than the composition of their environment. Because these negative individualistic conditions are absent for the second category (stronger starting position), environmental factors may play a relatively larger role. Another interpretation is that area-based policies are not just targeting the areas with bigger problems more intensively, but especially the long-term unemployed in these areas, and not so much the short-term unemployed (those who had a job at the start of the research period and lost the job afterwards).

Musterd, S., Priemus, H., & Van Kempen, R. (1999). **Towards undivided cities: The potential of economic revitalisation and housing redifferentiation.** *Housing Studies*, *14* (5), 573 - 584.

The 'undivided city' has become a major policy aim of today's local urban politicians. Therefore, adequate insight in the relevant dimensions affecting the urban social divide seems to be required, if only to be able to formulate proper policy strategies. However, whereas the literature reveals that various factors are responsible for the rise of divided cities, with perhaps global economic restructuring processes and welfare state differences as the most central elements to the understanding of divisions in cities, local politicians tend to focus on local (area-based)

policies. These relevant dimensions, their relative position and the potential of local-based urban policies are the subjects of this special issue. Special attention will be given to the local economic revitalisation and local housing redifferentiation strategies. A simultaneous consideration of relevant dimensions at local, national and global level seems to be required to attain a better understanding of (un)divided cities. Selection: "A preliminary definition of the divided city might be: "a city in which spatial segregation is manifest in such a way that at least some of the residing population categories involved, and possibly a broader range of people, consider this a problem". Such a definition tells us that the divided city is related to other concepts that are frequently applied, not least in the contributions in this special issue. The definition is still rather vague with regard to the 'categories' and 'problems' which are considered. This is one reason why those issues should also be explored here."

Musterd, S., & van Kempen, R. (2009). **Segregation and housing of minority ethnic groups in western European cities.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 559 – 566.

Segregation of minority ethnic groups is a returning issue in public and political debates in many parts of the world. This paper focuses on Western European cities and presents information on levels and dynamics of segregation. While acknowledging the measurement problems, we feel comfortable in saying that overall segregation levels do not appear to increase. However, big differences exist, not just between immigrant groups in one city, but also between similar groups in different cities and countries. 'Integration' processes of those who settled a long time ago may be counterbalanced by new and difficult to predict immigration. Likely, individual preference, availability of resources, the role of the state, globalisation and economic restructuring as well as discrimination simultaneously impact on segregation.

Musterd, S., & van Kempen, R. (2007). **Trapped or on the springboard? Housing careers in large housing estates in European cities.** *Journal of Urban Affairs*, *29* (3), 311 – 329.

In the first three decades after the Second World War in Europe millions of dwellings were built, in most cases on large estates in or near cities. At that time, many people in various kinds of household found these estates attractive and were happy to live on them. But, in the last two decades, in many parts of Europe social, economic, and physical problems have emerged and the reputation of the estates has suffered a deep decline. That is not to say that they have lost their function in the housing market: some groups might still be drawn to them—low-income households who cannot find a decent, affordable place elsewhere, for example. In this article, we describe the current position of these estates in the housing careers of specific groups. Are there some groups who find them attractive places in which to live? Or do most people want to get away as soon as they can? Are some people "trapped"? We show that the situation differs substantially between parts of Europe, but even per estate and per household category. Our findings imply that intervention strategies with regard to these estates will have to become much more differentiated than they currently are.

Myles, J. (1988). **The expanding middle: Canadian evidence on the deskilling debate.** *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, *25*, 335 - 364.

After briefly reviewing arguments that have emerged from the deskilling debate regarding trends in SC structure, an analysis of changes in the skill distribution of jobs in the Canadian economy between 1961 & 1981 is presented, based on data drawn from the decennial censuses, revealing the distribution of 486 occupations ranked by skill level, & self-reports of skill requirements obtained from a subsample of 2,039 workers who completed the Canadian Class Structure Survey in 1982/83. Analysis indicates that the actual trends & patterns in the skill distribution of jobs are more complex than either the "deskilling" or "upgrading" theses suggest. The skill content of the LF accelerated during this period as a result of the expansion of the "new Mc" professional, technical, & managerial occupations, though there is no evidence that this occurred at the expense of (by deskilling) the Wc; Wc patterns are more ambiguous. Future changes in the skill distribution are likely to occur in the service sector, simply because that is where most jobs are now located. The Canadian service economy is marked by a distinctly bifurcated skill distribution, & it is argued that, like in the US, this is a contingent rather than a necessary feature of a postindustrial economy, a result of political as well as market forces.

Myles, J. & Hou, F. (2003). *Neighbourhood attainment and residential segregation among Toronto's visible minorities*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series 11F0019MIE No. 206.

> The social complexion of Toronto's urban landscape has been irreversibly altered since the 1960s as new waves of migrants form Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Central and South America have replaced traditional white European migrant flows. We examine the very different residential settlement patterns of Toronto's three largest racial minorities – Blacks, Chinese and South Asians. Unlike previous studies based on aggregate level data and "ecological" correlations, we assess the capacity of conventional spatial assimilation theory to account for these differences with "locational attainment" models estimated with micro-data from the 1996 Census of Canada. We conclude that the residential settlement patterns of South Asians and, strikingly, Blacks fit the expectations of the conventional spatial assimilation model rather well. Initial settlement is in disadvantaged *immigrant enclaves* from which longer-term, more successful migrants subsequently exit as they purchase homes in more affluent neighbourhoods. Although Toronto's "black neighbourhoods" are decidedly poorer than other minority neighbourhoods most Blacks do not live in these neighbourhoods. In contrast, Chinese immigrants move quickly to purchase homes in somewhat more affluent and enduring *ethnic communities*. We show that rather than being historically novel, however, the Chinese are replicating the settlement pattern of earlier Southern European, especially Italian, immigrants and for much the same reasons – relative advanatage in the housing market and low levels of language assimilation.

Newman, K., & Wyly, E. (2006). **The right to stay put, revisited: Gentrification and resistance to displacement in New York City**. *Urban Studies, 43* (1), 23 – 57.

> Displacement has been at the centre of heated analytical and political debates over gentrification and urban change for almost 40 years. A new generation of quantitative research has provided new evidence of the limited (and sometimes counter-intuitive) extent of displacement, supporting broader theoretical and political arguments favouring mixed-income redevelopment and other forms of gentrification. This paper offers a critical challenge to this interpretation, drawing on evidence from a mixed-methods study of gentrification and displacement in New York City. Quantitative analysis of the New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey indicates that displacement is a limited yet crucial indicator of the deepening class polarisation of urban housing markets; moreover, the main buffers against gentrification-induced displacement of the poor (public housing and rent regulation) are precisely those kinds of market interventions that are being challenged by advocates of gentrification and dismantled by policy-makers. Qualitative analysis based on interviews with community organisers and residents documents the continued political salience of displacement and reveals an increasingly sophisticated and creative array of methods used to resist displacement in a policy climate emphasising selective deregulation and market-oriented social policy.

Niedt, C. (2006). **Gentrification and the grassroots: Popular support in the revanchist suburb.** *Journal of Urban Affairs, 28* (2), 99 – 120.

> Most existing research on neighborhoods facing gentrification has portrayed residents as resistant or politically quiescent. Drawing from a year of fieldwork in Dundalk, MD, I argue that developers and the neoliberal state will probably find popular support for gentrification as they reinvest in the politically divided industrial suburbs of the United States. Local homeowners and community associations have emerged as gentrification supporters for three interrelated reasons. First, many of them have drawn from a resurgent national conservatism to explain decline as an effect of government subsidies and "people from the city;" their desire to reclaim suburban space— a "suburban revanchism"—although avoiding accusations of racism makes gentrification-induced displacement appealing. Second, the rebirth of urban neighborhoods and other industrial suburbs provides visual evidence of gentrification's success. Third, the neoliberal state's retreat from social programs and its emphasis on private-sector redevelopment allay suspicion of government and enable collaboration between the local state, developers, and homeowners. The redevelopment efforts of two local organizations illustrate how residents have become indispensable partners in Dundalk's emergent pro-gentrification coalition.

Nyden, P., Edlynn, E., & Davis, J. (2006). *The differential impact of gentrification on communities in Chicago*. Chicago: Loyola University Chicago Center for Urban Research and Learning.

> The experiences of different racial, ethnic, and economic groups are examined. In addition to documenting demographic patterns in the city, the study measures perceptions of community leaders regarding the impact of the gentrification process. Business leaders, community-based organization executive directors, social service agency staff, religious leaders, and others who are familiar with daily life in Chicago's communities are among the most perceptive of social and economic changes in their communities. They are also aware of how residents perceive, interpret, and react to the changes around themselves. While perceptions may not always perfectly parallel realities, they do represent one interpretation of community change.

OECD (2008). *Growing unequal? Income distribution and poverty in OECD countries.* Paris: OECD Publishing.

> *Growing Unequal?* brings together a range of analyses on the distribution of economic resources in OECD countries. The evidence on income distribution and poverty covers, for the first time, all 30 OECD countries in the mid-2000s, while information on trends extending back to the mid-1980s is provided for around two-thirds of the countries. The report also describes inequalities in a range of domains (such as household wealth, consumption patterns, in-kind public services) that are typically excluded from conventional discussion about the distribution of economic resources among individuals and households. The report provides evidence of a fairly generalised increase in income inequality over the past two decades across the OECD, but the timing, intensity and causes of the increase differ from what is typically suggested in the media. Precisely how much inequality there is in a society is not determined randomly, nor is it beyond the power of governments to change, so long as they take note of the sort of up-to-date evidence included in this report.

Oberwittler, D. (2007). **The Effects of Neighbourhood Poverty on Adolescent Problem Behaviours: A Multi-level Analysis Differentiated by Gender and Ethnicity.** *Housing Studies, 22* (5), 781-803.

> This paper investigates how adolescents react to living in urban areas of concentrated poverty, and whether contextual effects on psychological strain and delinquent behaviour exist, using a cross-sectional youth survey in 61 neighbourhoods in two German cities and a rural area (n = ca. 5300). Multi-level analysis is applied to estimate neighbourhood effects controlling for individual socio-demographic composition. Results suggest that neighbourhood effects on delinquency exist which are, however, dependent on the spatial orientation of adolescents' routine activities and peer networks. Adolescents with an immigrant background do not seem to be influenced by neighbourhood conditions in the same way that native adolescents are. In particular, native girls react to neighbourhood disadvantage by resorting to violence. A tentative cross-classified multi-level model suggests that schools and neighbourhood contexts simultaneously affect adolescents' delinquency.

O'Loughlin, J., & Friedrichs, J. (Eds.) (1996). *Social polarization in Post-Industrial metropolises*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

O'Loughlin, J., & Friedrichs, J. (Eds.) (1996). **Polarization in post-industrial societies: Social and economic roots and consequences.** In J. O'Loughlin & J. Friedrichs (Eds.). *Social polarization in Post-Industrial metropolises* (pp. 1 – 18). Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

Ostendorf, W., Musterd, S. &, De Vos, S. (2001). **Social mix and the neighbourhood effect: Policy ambitions and empirical evidence.** *Housing Studies*, *16* (3), 371 - 380.

> Segregation is a central concept in both academic and policy debates on urban issues. It has been argued that the process of globalisation results in increased social polarisation and subsequently sharper spatial segregation. Indeed, many politicians express a fear of rising segregation, envisioning the emergence of 'ghettos' or as it is called in the Netherlands 'income neighbourhoods'. In order to prevent concentrations of poverty from forming, a new area-based policy was formulated which aimed to restructure the urban housing market at the neighbour-

hood level and mix low-quality with high-quality houses. Such a concern with social mix has become common in a number of developed countries. In this regard the analysis has a wide relevance. This paper explores these ideas both by discussing the theoretical framework underpinning the policy, and by examining empirical support for it. Since the policy of housing-quality mixing is still in the first phase of implementation, relevant longitudinal data is not yet available. As a consequence our evaluation addresses present poverty concentrations and housing stock (mix) characteristics in the city of Amsterdam. By comparing neighbourhoods that already have a 'mixed' housing stock to homogeneous neighbourhoods, it has been possible to see whether mixing really does correspond to significantly lower poverty rates. It turns out that the empirical facts are quite different from the expected results: mixing does not in fact reduce poverty. It is concluded that the policy lacks an empirical basis. Housing-mix policy requires substantial budgets, while the goal of reducing poverty cannot be reached. As an alternative, we suggest that poverty is a personal characteristic and that it is therefore preferable to approach poverty directly instead of hoping for the results of a dubious 'neighbourhood effect'.

Özüekren, A. Ş., & Ergoz-Karahan, E. (2010). **Housing experiences of Turkish (im)migrants in Berlin and Istanbul: Internal differentiation and segregation.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *36* (2), 355 – 372.

This paper presents the findings of a comparative qualitative study of Turks who migrated to Istanbul from elsewhere in the country, and Turks who immigrated to Berlin. The main objective of the study is to describe and explain the segregation process affecting Turks in both cities. As the paper focuses on the process of segregation, the article follows the three basic stages along which the history of Turkish (im)migration to Germany and Istanbul has proceeded: the labour migrant stage, the family reunification stage and the settlement stage. Voices of (im)migrants are presented throughout the paper by reflecting their perceptions, values, experiences and dilemmas. The paper argues that internal differences within immigrant groups deserve more attention in order to better understand why some of them, despite being able to afford it, do not move out of concentration areas for better housing opportunities. In this context, the paper focuses on the internal cultural differentiation of Turkish migrants in Istanbul and Turkish immigrants in Berlin, with particular reference to their highly divergent religious understandings. We argue that conservatism—especially when it takes its roots from Islamism—has played an important role in shaping the residential preferences and choices of individuals.

Özüekren, A. Ş., & van Kempen, R. (2003). **Dynamics and diversity: Housing careers and segregation of minority ethnic groups.** *Housing, Theory and Society, 20* (4), 162 – 171.

Research into European minority ethnic groups has produced a large body of knowledge on the segregation and concentration patterns of these groups and their housing conditions. Most of these studies have shown that housing conditions and housing market options in many European countries differ for native-born households and minority ethnic groups. Also that minority ethnic groups generally live concentrated in a few urban areas, in most cases in those areas that do not have the best quality of housing and environment. In only a few studies is the internal heterogeneity of minority ethnic groups stressed, and only occasionally have the dynamic aspects of concentration patterns and housing conditions been researched. In introducing this special issue on diverse and dynamic aspects of housing and segregation, we focus firstly on what we have learned from previous studies of segregation in the European context and on the questions that have yet to be answered. We then discuss the information provided by studies on the housing conditions and housing careers of minority ethnic groups, again in the European context. Here we also try to identify some major open questions. In the third part, we focus on an explanation of patterns and possible dynamics in this area.

Özüekren, A. Ş., & van Kempen, R., (Eds.) (1997). *Turks in European cities: Housing and urban segregation*. Utrecht: ERCOMER.

Pareja-Eastaway, M. (2009). **The effects of the Spanish housing system on the settlement patterns of immigrants.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 519 – 534.

Globalisation and its consequent economic restructuring have implications at the local level. At the same time historical paths and traditions, embeddedness of local actors and institutional factors have all become significant in explaining different neighbourhood trajectories and, particularly, the patterns of urban segregation that emerge

following economic restructuring. Given the unusual nature of the Spanish housing model and the massive arrival of immigrants since the end of the 1990s, this paper explores the urban effects of immigration settlement patterns in the context of a market dominated by owner-occupation and a unique framework of social housing policy. Purchase of permanent residences is an essential step in the housing careers of the Spanish population but also for immigrants to Spain. The paper analyses the extent to which this influences urban segregation patterns and neighbourhood characteristics in Spain. Barcelona is referred to as a case study, to illustrate the influence of the existing housing system in the process of the accommodation of newcomers.

Parkes, A., & Kearns, A. (2003). **Residential perceptions and housing mobility in Scotland: An analysis of the longitudinal Scottish House Condition Survey 1991-96.** *Housing Studies*, *18* (5), 673 – 701.

This paper seeks to develop the evidence base for urban, neighbourhood and housing policies, that aim to increase neighbourhood satisfaction and reduce residential instability. Using the longitudinal Scottish House Condition Survey 1991-96, the paper examines whether residential perceptions are generally significant predictors of individual house moving intentions and behaviours, taking into account factors related to life cycle stage, employment, tenure and type of neighbourhood. The effect of specific residential perceptions on overall satisfaction with the home and neighbourhood is traced through moving intentions to actual moves over the 1991-96 period. Using a sample of matching respondents surveyed twice in 1991 and 1996, the paper also examines whether changed residential perceptions affect moving intentions. There is evidence that deteriorating neighbourhood perceptions increase the likelihood that an individual would consider a house move, while greater satisfaction with the home is associated with reduced moving intentions.

Parkes, A., & Kearns, A. (2006). **The multi-dimensional neighbourhood and health: A cross-sectional analysis of the Scottish Household Survey, 2001**. *Health and Place*, *12* (1), 1 – 18.

Neighbourhoods may influence the health of individual residents in different ways: via the social and physical environment, as well as through facilities and services. Not all factors may be equally important for all population subgroups. A cross-sectional analysis of the Scottish Household Survey 2001 examined a range of neighbourhood factors for links with three health outcomes and two health-related behaviours. The results support the hypothesis that the neighbourhood has a multi-dimensional impact on health. There was also some evidence that the relationship between neighbourhood factors and health varied according to the population subgroup, although not in a consistent manner.

Parkes, A., Kearns, A., & Atkinson, R. (2002). **What makes people dissatisfied with their neighbourhoods?** *Urban Studies*, *39* (13), 2413 – 2438.

A logistic regression model of individual neighborhood dissatisfaction was developed using data from the 1997/98 Survey of English Housing. Housing satisfaction & the general appearance of the neighborhood were closely associated with neighborhood dissatisfaction, although perceptions of noise, friendliness, community spirit, schools, & crime were also important. Although sociodemographic factors were much less important than residential perceptions in helping to predict dissatisfaction, the type of neighborhood remained a significant independent predictor of dissatisfaction even when residents' views were taken into account. Some factors were more important in different areas: in particular, residents in less affluent areas were more sensitive to unfriendliness & crime. There were also indications that owner-occupiers were less satisfied in areas where they had a lower tenure share. The paper concludes that neighborhood policies with a broad spectrum of goals are required, that pay careful attention to residents' own assessments of local conditions.

Pattillo, M. (2003). **Extending the boundaries and definition of the ghetto.** *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *26* (6), 1046 – 1057.

While William Julius Wilson and I both write about 'ghettos', the places and people we study are not the same. Wilson's 'ghettos' are places of concentrated poverty with high rates of joblessness. My definition includes such places and adds working- and middle-class black neighbourhoods as well. I argue that my usage of the term as the entirety of the spatially segregated and contiguous black community is more historically faithful and analyti-

cally powerful. Also, it is the configuration that Wilson employs when analysing ghettos of the past, but from which he departs when examining present-day ghettos. This shift obscures important facets of life in the ghetto of both historical periods: namely that 1) the World War II-era ghetto featured internal spatial stratification that divided poor from wealthier blacks, and 2) there remains socio-economic heterogeneity within contemporary segregated black communities as well as patterns of blocked mobility that perpetuate their ghetto status.

Patychuk, D. L. (2007). **Bridging place-based research and action for health.** *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, *98* (1), 70 - 73.

This paper takes a population health planning and policy view of the issues in place and health raised by the research articles in this collection. The planning and policy issues are reducing health inequities and strengthening neighbourhoods. Regardless of the state of the art of place and health research, targeted social investments are being made to support neighbourhood infrastructure and community mobilization for place-based poverty reduction and community well-being in places across Canada. "Vibrant Communities", "Action for Neighbourhood Change" and other priority community initiatives provide an opportunity for intensive neighbourhood-based action research and future dialogue that will further advance theory and action on place and health.

Peach, C. (1996). **Does Britain have ghettos?** *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, *21* (1), 216 – 235.

The British 1991 Census included a question on ethnic identity for the first time. This allows us to measure the extent of ethnic segregation in British cities on a much more reliable basis than has hitherto been available. It also allows us to compare British levels of segregation with those experienced by African Americans in the United States. British levels of segregation are much lower than those found in the USA and, for the Black Caribbean population, they are falling. South Asian levels of segregation are higher than for the Caribbean population but show considerable internal variation. Bangladeshis, the most recently arrived of the groups, show the highest levels of encapsulation, followed by the Pakistanis, while Indian rates are relatively modest. Indirect standardization indicates that the contribution of economic factors to the observed levels of segregation is not substantial.

Peach, C. (1996). **Good segregation, bad segregation**. *Planning Perspectives, 11* (4), 379-398.

Much of the literature on segregation is underlain by an implicit model which argues that groups start highly segregated in inner city locations and disperse over time. Parallel and related to this spatial pattern is the social process of assimilation. Groups start highly segregated and unassimilated and become dispersed and assimilated over time. The paper argues that there is a critical distinction between the black American ghetto and other forms of segregation. The ghetto is not part of a continuum of spatial distributions which begins in the inner city and ends in the suburbs three generations later; it is an end in itself. The black ghetto is different in kind from other forms of segregation. Nearly all of its members are black and nearly all the black population in American cities is in such locations. African American segregation has been almost continuously high during the twentieth century and has not diminished with socio-economic improvement. Ethnic enclaves of the Irish, Poles or other ethnicities in the USA never achieved such homogeneous concentrations. Thus representing European concentrations as having evolved from a past distribution, which was akin to the present black ghetto, falsifies the European past and mistakes the current dilute levels of European concentration as representing the black future. On the other hand, the equation of spatial segregation with levels of social assimilation, is largely supported. The process of assimilation, like the sequence of spatial segregation, is neither inevitable nor unidirectional.

Phillips, D. (2010). **Minority ethnic segregation, integration and citizenship: A European perspective.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36* (2), 209 – 225.

Questions of minority ethnic settlement and integration have recently moved up the political and policy agenda across Europe. This paper re-examines the way in which minority ethnic housing segregation and integration are currently represented in political discourse across the European Union and reviews their implications for housing policy, inclusion and the social rights of citizenship. The paper draws on the RAXEN project reports of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia to provide a comparative investigation of housing segregation and integration across the 15 member-states of the European Union prior to its enlargement in 2004. The paper concludes that political discourses on ethnic segregation tend to accentuate the pathological characteristics

of ethnic clustering, and to privilege explanations based on ethnicity and cultural difference at the expense of racialised inequalities in power and status. Such discourses are founded on a limited understanding of the link between ethnic segregation and integration.

Pinarcioğlu, M. M., & Işik, O. (2009). **Segregation in Istanbul: Patterns and processes.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 469 – 484.

In the 1990s, Istanbul regained its long-forgotten role as a regional gateway between Asia and Europe. With the growing importance of the city in global flows, hypotheses concerning the global city and social/spatial polarisation were advanced for Istanbul, arguing that it could best be characterised as a 'divided city'. This paper suggests that despite the city's growing integration with global dynamics, the degree of segregation is not on the rise but even registered a slight fall between 1990 and 2000. The distinct nature of social mobility that provided the poor with the opportunities for upward mobility generated an easily legible pattern of segregation. In the mid-1990s these dynamics changed and the forces acting upon segregation became too diversified to be reduced to a single factor, generating unpredictable results in parts of the city. Our findings indicate that the mobility of the existing population and locational choices of newcomers work in opposite directions as far as their impacts on segregation are concerned, with the former increasing and the latter decreasing the existing levels of segregation.

Potvin, L., & Hayes, M. V. (2007). **Place and health research in Canada.** *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 98 (Supplement 1, July-August), S6-9.

Preston, V., Murdie, R., Wedlock, J., Agrawal, S., Anucha, U., D'Addario, S., Kwak, M. J., Logan, J., & Murnaghan, A. M. (2009). **Immigrants and homelessness - at risk in Canada's outer suburbs.** *Canadian Geographer*, *53* (3), 288 – 304.

Homelessness is a risk for growing numbers of immigrants. Largely as a result of low incomes, newcomers are more likely than the Canadian-born to spend over 50 percent of total household income on housing costs. Many newcomers suffer 'hidden homelessness'. They do not use shelters and other services, but share accommodation, couch-surf and rely on their social contacts for temporary and precarious housing. The adverse impact of low incomes on the housing experiences of Canadian newcomers is exacerbated in the outer suburbs of metropolitan areas where the supply of affordable housing is limited. This study explores the social backgrounds and housing experiences of immigrant households that are vulnerable to homelessness in outer suburbs through analysis of special tabulations from the 2001 census for York Region and interviews with representatives from local community organisations serving immigrant and low-income populations. The initial findings confirm that a high proportion of newcomers in York Region are at-risk of homelessness during the first 10 years of residence in Canada. Although renters are more vulnerable than homeowners, a substantial percentage of newcomers who are homeowners pay more than 30 percent of their total income on housing costs. The shortage of affordable rental housing in the outer suburbs exacerbates the impacts of low incomes, immigration status, household size and ethnoracial identities on immigrants' housing.

Qadeer, M. A. (2005). **Ethnic segregation in a multicultural city.** In D. P. Varady (Ed.). *Desegregating the City: Ghettos, enclaves and inequality* (pp. 49 – 61). Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Segregation is a word soaked in the history of racial discrimination and colonialism. The word conjures up images of African townships, black ghettos, and native reservations contrasted with colonialist estates, white suburbs, and exclusivist neighbourhoods. These places represent not only residential separation by race, color, religion, and/or class, but also a fragmentation of the social order through domination and subjugation sustained by compulsion and ideology. But what if residential separation were not accompanied by enforced social inequality? Would this condition make segregation more tolerable or acceptable? The two questions are critical with regard to the phenomenon of residential segregation found in North American cities in general, and Canada in particular. This chapter examines the social implications of such ethnic concentrations in residential neighborhoods through a critical analysis of their development in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) and proceeds from the distinction that Peach (chapter 2) draws between the ghetto and the ethnic enclave."

Ray, B., Halseth, G., & Johnson, B. (1997). **The changing 'face' of the suburbs: Issues of ethnicity and residential change in suburban Vancouver.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *21* (1), 75 – 99.

> In recent years Richmond, British Columbia, a quintessential middle class suburb of Vancouver, has seen its Chinese immigrant population grow significantly; a change that has not gone uncontested by a largely 'white' European incumbent population. This long-established suburban neighbourhood provides an opportunity to examine contested place imagery and a discourse of racism that is shaping spatial relations in ways that depart from earlier discussions of inner-city Chinatowns. The paper has three principal objectives. The first is to develop a conceptual framework for interpreting the actual and imagined geographies of ethnic change and the tensions it can generate within local space. The second is to evaluate the social and physical changes brought about within Richmond by a relatively recent arrival of Chinese immigrants. Questions of scale are explored both at the community and neighbourhood levels, and we seek to determine whether the patterns of Chinese residential settlement represent a break from the past. Finally, we seek to employ the conceptual framework to evaluate local responses to ethnic change in Richmond given the spatial context within which ethnic change is being experienced.

Ray, B., Papademetriou, D., & Jachimowicz, M. (2004). *Immigrants and homeownership in urban America: An examination of nativity, socio-economic status and place.* Migration Policy Institute.

> Examines housing status of immigrants in the 100 largest metropolitan areas with respect to homeownership, and factors influencing various groups on homeownership decision-making; focuses on affordability, location, immigrant households, and policy issues.

Ray, B., & Preston, V. (2009). **Are immigrants socially isolated? An assessment of neighbors and neighboring in Canadian Cities.** *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, *10* (3), 217 – 244.

> Recently, the media have expressed concern about the apparent concentration and social isolation of immigrants in central and inner suburban neighborhoods in large Canadian cities. This paper compares and contrasts the frequency and nature of neighborhood-based social contacts among three cohorts of immigrants distinguished by their period of arrival in Canada and Canadian-born individuals. We begin by outlining the family, friend, and acquaintance relationships that immigrants build and argue that their networks are culturally diverse and dominated by acquaintances. In this context, intense friendships rarely develop between neighbors, even for recent newcomers. Rather, neighboring consists mainly of casual interactions between individuals that often involve the provision of mundane forms of assistance. Despite their fleeting and routine qualities, social relations with neighbors lead the vast majority of people to express strong levels of belonging to their neighborhoods. As a consequence, we argue that the neighborhood is an underestimated locale for understanding social inclusion.

Ray, B., & Rose, D. (2000). **Cities of the everyday: Socio-spatial perspectives on gender, difference, and diversity.** In T. Bunting and P. Filion (Eds.), *Canadian cities in transition: The twenty-first century (Second Edition)* (pp. 502 – 524). Toronto: Oxford University Press.

Rigsby, L., Reynolds, M., & Wang, M. (1995). *School-community connections: Exploring issues for research and practice.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

> This book aims to understand school-community connections and the most effective ways to mobilize school and community resources in the service of children and youth; and to understand the complexities of communication and exchange of information, both across disciplines and across professional boundaries of service responsibilities.

Rose, D. (1999). **Urban hierarchies and the changing characteristics of "urban professionals" in Toronto and Montreal: Between convergence and divergence.** *Canadian Journal of Regional Science, 22* (1-2), 133 – 141.

This research note uses special compilations of census data to explore how the changing relative positions of Toronto and Montreal in the urban hierarchy over the 1980s were reflected in the characteristics of professionals living in the two cities, in terms of their distribution by industrial sector, their employment incomes and their age structure. While the study is a simple descriptive one, it aims to further debate and comparative research about the factors influencing the specific dynamics of gentrification and the social practices of the "new urban middle class" from one advanced tertiary centre to another.

Rose, D. (2004). **Discourses and experiences of social mix in gentrifying neighbourhoods: a Montreal case study.** *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, *13* (2), 278 – 317.

The discourse of urban policy targeted to revitalization of inner cities is increasingly marked by advocacy of 'social mix' or 'tenure mix' at the neighbourhood scale. After reviewing the various urban policy contexts concerned, and the findings of pertinent scholarly research, this paper addresses a particularly slippery area of social mix discourse - that concerning the gentrification of inner city neighbourhoods. Existing literature leaves unanswered questions about the actual experiences of social diversity in such contexts. Findings based on research in Montréal are then presented, based on 49 qualitative interviews with one particular category of 'gentrifiers'-purchasers of condominiums developed between 1995 and 1998 as small-scale infill development, with the assistance of municipal programs designed to help 'repopulate' the city. With respect to their viewpoints on social class diversity and social and affordable housing (actual and potential) in their neighbourhood, interviewees fell broadly within one of four sub-groups: the 'ignorant/ indifferents', the 'Nimbies', the 'tolerants' and the 'egalitarians'. Findings are compared with expectations based on previous research, and we reflect briefly on their implications in the current context where there are signs of revival of social and affordable housing initiatives after a long hiatus.

Rose, D., & Ray, B. (2001). **The housing situation of refugees in Montreal three years after arrival: The case of asylum seekers who obtained permanent residence.** *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, *2* (4), 455 – 492.

This article presents the results of a secondary analysis of the housing-related variables contained in a survey of the settlement experiences of some 400 regularized refugee claimants living in Greater Montreal. It examines housing as a vector of settlement & integration, as well as the related neighborhood context. The data indicate that the refugees are relatively well housed in terms of dwelling quality, but spend inordinately high percentages of their income on rent, essentially because of their low incomes. More optimistically, the refugees have access to social support from within their ethnolinguistic group, & in their neighborhoods they are not isolated from the majority cultural groups of Quebec society.

Rutland, T.& O'Hagan, S. (2007). **The growing localness of the Canadian City, or, on the continued (ir)relevance of economic base theory.** *Local Economy*, *22* (2), 163 - 185.

The past 50 years have brought massive changes in the patterns of economic activity around the world. Not only has global trade increased, but, precisely because of this, many scholars suggest that local (and regional) networks of production and exchange have become more prevalent and important. The nature of local economic development has, as a result, changed quite substantially. And yet theoretical approaches to it largely have not. Fifty years after Douglass North introduced economic base theory - asserting that economies grow only through increased exports - it remains the familiar refrain, if not the basis, of local economic development theory. We think it is about time to reassess the merits of base theory as an approach to, and explanation of, local economic development. Accordingly, in this article, we review briefly North's argument for base theory and the debate it stirred up early on. Then we present two evaluations of its current relevance. The first is theoretical: we consider whether changes in the patterns of economic activity in the global north, including the emergence of local/regional networks of production and exchange and the growth of consumer services, have made it possible to achieve economic growth without increasing exports. The second is empirical: using the minimum requirements method, we examine whether the economies of Canada's cities have become more locally oriented and, if so, whether they

have grown. Both evaluations indicate that economic development is indeed possible through increased local activity (although exports remain important). We conclude that it is time to consider more nuanced models of local economic development that accommodate the multiple ways in which development can be achieved.

Sampson, R.J., Morenoff, J.D., & Gannon-Rowley, T. (2002). "**Assessing 'neighborhood effects':
Social processes and new directions in research.** *Annual Review of Sociology*, *28*, 443 - 478.

This paper assesses and synthesizes the cumulative results of a new "neighborhood-effects" literature that examines social processes related to problem behaviors and health-related outcomes. Our review identified over 40 relevant studies published in peer-reviewed journals from the mid-1990s to 2001, the take-off point for an increasing level of interest in neighborhood effects. Moving beyond traditional characteristics such as concentrated poverty, we evaluate the salience of social-interactional and institutional mechanisms hypothesized to account for neighborhood-level variations in a variety of phenomena (e.g., delinquency, violence, depression, high-risk behavior), especially among adolescents. We highlight neighborhood ties, social control, mutual trust, institutional resources, disorder, and routine activity patterns. We also discuss a set of thorny methodological problems that plague the study of neighborhood effects, with special attention to selection bias. We conclude with promising strategies and directions for future research, including experimental designs, taking spatial and temporal dynamics seriously, systematic observational approaches, and benchmark data on neighborhood social processes.

Sampson, R. J., & Sharkey, P. (2008). **Neighborhood selection and the social reproduction of concentrated racial inequality.** *Demography, 45* (1), 1 – 29.

In this paper, we consider neighborhood selection as a social process central to the reproduction of racial inequality in neighborhood attainment. We formulate a multilevel model that decomposes multiple sources of stability and change in longitudinal trajectories of achieved neighborhood income among nearly 4,000 Chicago families followed for up to seven years wherever they moved in the United States. Even after we adjust for a comprehensive set of fixed and time-varying covariates, racial inequality in neighborhood attainment is replicated by movers and stayers alike. We also study the emergent consequences of mobility pathways for neighborhood-level structure. The temporal sorting by individuals of different racial and ethnic groups combines to yield a structural pattern of flows between neighborhoods that generates virtually nonoverlapping income distributions and little exchange between minority and white areas. Selection and racially shaped hierarchies are thus mutually constituted and account for an apparent equilibrium of neighborhood inequality.

Sassen, S. (1989). **New trends in the sociospatial organization of the New York City economy.** In R. A. Beauregard (Ed.). *Economic Restructuring and Political Response*, *Urban Affairs Annual Reviews*, *vol. 34* (pp.). Newbury Park, Calif.: Sage.

Sassen, S. (1990). **Economic restructuring and the American city.** *Annual Review of Sociology*, *16* (1), 465 - 490.

Transformations in the composition and locational patterns of the economy have assumed specific forms in cities and in the urban hierarchy. The new service-dominated urbanization, particularly evident in major cities, has distinct consequences for a range of social conditions. Here we focus especially on the characteristics of today's leading industries, the producer services, disproportionately concentrated in major cities; the impact of restructuring on the earnings distribution generally and in major cities in particular; and the impact of urban restructuring on minorities, a population increasingly concentrated in large cities.

Sassen, S. (1994). *Cities in a world economy*. Thousand Oaks, California: Pine Forge.

The central concept around which Sassen (U. of Chicago) structures this book is the idea of the "global city." Offering Tokyo, New York, Sao Paulo, and Hong Kong as examples, his argument concerns the way cities have become transnational "spaces" in which processes of globalization have caused cities to come to have more in common with one another than with regional centers in their own nation-states. For the new edition, he has updated the work in accordance with recent data and added discussion of international migration to and from global

cities, while retaining the topics of global city economic functions, inequalities within cities, and the implications of the global city for understanding center-periphery geographies.

Sassen, S. (2001). *The global city: New York, London, Tokyo.* Princeton: Princeton University Press.

> This classic work chronicles how New York, London, and Tokyo became command centers for the global economy and in the process underwent a series of massive and parallel changes. What distinguishes Sassen's theoretical framework is the emphasis on the formation of cross-border dynamics through which these cities and the growing number of other global cities begin to form strategic transnational networks. All the core data in this new edition have been updated, while the preface and epilogue discuss the relevant trends in globalization since the book originally came out in 1991.

Savitch, H. V. (1988). *Post-Industrial cities: Politics and planning in New York, Paris, and London.* Princeton: Princeton University Press.

> From the early 1960s through the mid-1980s, New York, Paris, and London changed profoundly in physical appearance, social makeup, and politics. Here is a lively and informative account of the transformation of the three cities.

Schultz, B. D. (2007). **"Not satisfied with stupid band-aids": A portrait of a justice-oriented, democratic curriculum serving a disadvantaged neighborhood.** *Equity & Excellence in Education*, *40* (2), 166 - 176.

> This study discusses my attempt to improve educational experiences of fifth-grade students living in public housing. The context of a social justice-oriented classroom is revealed through reconstruction of my thought processes while teaching and learning with students. The narrative portrayal that emerges demonstrates the impact our theorizing together had on our growth, outlook, and learning in an effort to make substantive change in the community. Although this curriculum was not explicitly grounded in a service-learning framework, the processes, activities, and results of the classroom typify the potential and possibilities of a justice- and service-oriented elementary classroom. Reflections of classroom occurrences and struggles I engaged in privately and with students are conveyed through vignettes of the change-focused, integrated curriculum based on students' priority concerns—particularly the attempt to replace their dilapidated school. The role of theorizing with students and curriculum realizing democratic principles in a poor neighborhood is depicted.

Scott, A. (2001). **Globalization and the rise of city-regions.** *European Planning Studies*, *9*, 813 – 826.

> A world-wide mosaic of large city-regions seems to be over-riding (though is not effacing entirely) an earlier core-periphery system of spatial organization. The economic dynamics of these city-regions are analysed with particular emphasis on the ways in which they tend to generate increasing-returns effects and competitive advantages for local producers. The managerial tasks that these city-regions face raise many new issues about local economic development policy and institution building in the interests of social order. These issues lead on to further questions about democracy and citizenship in the global mosaic of city-regions as well as in the new world system as a whole.

Sherrell, K., D'Addario, S., & Hiebert, D. (2007). **On the outside looking in: The precarious housing situations of successful refugee claimants in the GVRD.** *Refuge: Canada's Periodical on Refugees, 24* (2) 64 – 75.

> Access to affordable and adequate housing is a key step in the successful integration of newcomers. While some immigrants are able to transition into home ownership quite rapidly, other newcomers are finding it increasing difficult to access basic shelter. There is little systematic knowledge about the extent of homelessness among immigrants and refugees in Greater Vancouver. This paper details the findings of a 2005 study entitled The Profile of Absolute and Relative Homelessness among Immigrants, Refugees, and Refugee Claimants in the GVRD. We highlight the extent to which some newcomers are increasingly at risk of "hidden homelessness," a term that describes precarious and unstable housing experiences. This paper also details the unique housing experiences of refugee claimants. Given their temporary legal status, claimants often face the most tenuous experiences in the

housing market. Their experiences are often marked by poor residential conditions, crowding, and high rent-to-income ratios.

Simmons, J., & Bourne, L. S. (2003). **New fault lines? Recent trends in the Canadian urban system and their implications for planning and public policy**. *Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 12* (1).

The results of the 2001 Census also suggest that we may have passed a different and significant watershed. Over 80 percent of the country's population, employment and wealth are now concentrated in the 139 urban places with populations of 10,000 or more that constitute the country's urban system . The level of urbanization, as traditionally defined, has continued to increase, but with a different geography. During the most recent 1996-2001 census period the entire urban system grew by 5.2 percent, while the nation's population expanded by 4.0 percent. Metropolitan areas (CMAs), those places with over 100,000 population, grew by 6.2 percent during the same period, while smaller urban places (census agglomerations or CAs) with 10,000 to 100,000 population, grew by only 1.5 percent. The rest of the country, on balance, witnessed a declining population, for the first time in the post-war era. What happens to these growing urban regions, and to the residents of those places left behind by economic shifts, the demographic transition, and immigration flows, will increasingly determine the nation's social character, economic well-being and political character in the future. This does not mean that we should write-off the vast sections of the country that are not highly urbanized; that is the small towns and rural areas that constitute the periphery. Instead, it suggests that we should view the challenge of territorial development writ large through the lens of the urban system and through the networks associated with the larger metropolitan centres. These places increasingly define and organize the nation's regional economies, act as the national gateways linking smaller centres and peripheral regions to the global urban system, and generate, refine and reshape the dominant directions of social and cultural change. Rather than isolating rural areas further these networks help to integrate the urban system.

Simon, P. (1998). **Ghettos, immigrants and integration: The French dilemma.** *Netherlands Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, 13* (1), 41 – 61.

Simon, P. (2000). The **Mosaic Pattern: Cohabitation between Ethnic Groups in Belleville, Paris**. In S. Body-Gendrot & M. Martiniello (Eds.), *Minorities in European cities: The dynamics of social integration and social exclusion at the neighbourhood level* (pp.100 – 115). London: Macmillan Press.

Simon, P. (2005). **Gentrification of old neighbourhoods and social integration in Europe.** In Y. Kazepov, (Ed.), *Cities of Europe* (pp. 210 – 232). London: Blackwell.

Slater, T. (2004). **Municipally managed gentrification in South Parkdale, Toronto.** *The Canadian Geographer*, *48* (3), 303 – 325.

Earlier studies of Canadian inner-city gentrification, especially in Toronto, project an image of the process as being emancipatory: a middle-class reaction to the oppressive conformity of suburbia, modernist planning and market principles. This paper, a case study of gentrification in South Parkdale, Toronto, questions this image by illustrating the role of local context in theory and policy and the consequences of gentrification for vulnerable inner-city populations. Once a desirable residential neighbourhood, South Parkdale experienced disinvestment following the construction of the Gardiner Expressway in the 1960s and also experienced further problems in the 1970s and 1980s following the deinstitutionalisation of psychiatric patients from adjacent hospitals. Discharged patients suffered from a shortage of affordable housing options, and many ended up in substandard rooming houses and bachelorettes, of which South Parkdale has a disproportionate share in Toronto. The neighbourhood's sporadic gentrification since the mid-1980s has intensified in recent years, as the City of Toronto is regularising and licensing the neighbourhood's low-income housing--a major concern for tenants who fear that landlords will use recent provincial legislation on tenancy to attract wealthier residents into their improved buildings. This paper examines this situation with qualitative evidence and argues that gentrification in South Parkdale, driven and managed by neoliberal policy, is far from an emancipatory process and argues for an interpretation of gentrification that looks beyond the experiences of the middle classes.

Slater, T. (2006). **The eviction of critical perspectives from gentrification research.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 30* (4), 737 – 757.

> Recent years have seen an extraordinary resurgence of interest in the process of gentrification, accompanied by a surge of articles published on the topic. This article looks at some recent literature - both scholarly and popular - and considers the reasons why the often highly critical perspectives on gentrification that we saw in earlier decades have dwindled. Whilst a number of reasons could be put forward, three in particular are discussed. First, the resilience of theoretical and ideological squabbles over the causes of gentrification, at the expense of examining its effects; second, the demise of displacement as a defining feature of the process and as a research question; and third, the pervasive influence of neoliberal urban policies of 'social mix' in central city neighbourhoods. It is argued that the 'eviction' of critical perspectives from a field in which they were once plentiful has serious implications for those at risk from gentrification, and that reclaiming the term from those who have sugarcoated what was not so long ago a 'dirty word' is essential if political challenges to the process can be effective

Slater, T. (2008). **'A literal necessity to be re-placed': A rejoinder to the gentrification debate.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *32* (1), 212 – 223.

> This rejoinder begins and ends with some remarks on the gentrification strategies taking place in post-Katrina New Orleans, and responds to and builds on the commentaries by outlining, first, how the eviction of critical perspectives from gentrification research has continued, second, how displacement must be understood as multi-faceted and contextual, and third, how urban researchers have become seduced by the rewards of claiming 'policy relevance'. It concludes by offering some thoughts on the state of resistance to gentrification, and how much more research is needed not just on working-class experiences of gentrification, but on how people fight for their right to place inthe gentrifying city.

Slater, T. (2009). **Ghettos.** Entry in R. Kitchin and N. Thrift (eds) *The International Encyclopedia of Human Geography*. London: Elsevier.

> 'Ghetto' is without question one of the most misunderstood and inappropriately deployed terms both within and beyond geography and the social sciences. It is regularly used (or abused) as a metaphor to describe the spatial clustering of any social group (student ghetto, immigrant ghetto), or indeed simply a dilapidated and/or poverty-stricken urban area, rather than correctly used to account for and analyze the selected few areas on the planet that exhibit the involuntary spatial confinement of a single ethnoracial group (in line with the history of the term). Reclaiming the ghetto term from inappropriate usage and restoring it through direct linkage to its historical/geographical roots is vital if policies toward marginal neighbourhoods are to be accurately formed and sensitively implemented.

Slater, T. (2009). **Missing Marcuse: on gentrification and displacement.** *City*, *13* (2-3), 292 – 311.

> Peter Marcuse's contributions to the study of gentrification and displacement are immense, not just when measured in Theoretical development, but in analytical rigour, methodological influence, cross-disciplinary relevance a intellectual political commitment to social justice. However, his contributions have been conveniently missed in the disturbing 21st-century scholarly, journalistic, policy and planning rescripting of gentrification as a collective urban good. This paper charts and exposes the politics of knowledge production on this pivotal urban process by critically engaging with recent arguments that celebrate gentrification and/or deny displacement. I explain that these arguments not only strip gentrification of its historical meaning as the neighbourhood expression of class inequality; they are also analytically defective when considered alongside Marcuse's conceptual clarity on the various forms of displacement in gentrifying neighbourhoods. Understanding and absorbing Marcuse's crucial arguments could help critical urbanists breach the defensive wall of mainstream urban studies, and reinstate a sense of social justice in gentrification research.

Slater, T. (2010). **Ghetto blasting:on Loïc Wacquant's Urban Outcasts.** *Urban Geography, 31* (2). 162-168.

This commentary reviews Loïc Wacquant's Urban Outcasts and amplifies and extends his argument that ghettos are not forming in European cities by focusing on a public debate on ethnic segregation that took place in Britain in the autumn of 2005. It uses the example of St. Paul's, Bristol, to argue that urban marginality has indeed led to the formation of what Wacquant terms "anti-ghettos"—multi-ethnic areas deeply penetrated by the state. The commentary also considers the role of intellectuals in reinforcing and aggravating the "folk concepts" that enter the realm of urban policy with detrimental consequences, and argues that policy critique is preferable to "policy-relevant" urban scholarship

Smith, H. (2003). **Planning, policy and polarisation in Vancouver's downtown eastside.** *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 94* (4), 496 – 509.

Smith, H. (2004). *The evolving relationship between immigrant settlement and neighbourhood disadvantage in Canadian cities.* Vancouver: Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis (RIIM), Working Paper Series No. 04-20.

While an array of research has established that immigrants to Canada are over-represented in the country's poorest and most multiply-deprived urban neighbourhoods, there remains limited understanding of the complex and evolving geography of this relationship. The extent to which immigrant status correlates with residence in census tracts characterized by concentrated poverty and extreme levels of traditional deprivation markers varies across time, space and the immigrant population itself. Focusing on Canada's three largest cities, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, this paper charts the changing spatial and statistical relationship between immigrant settlement and various indicators of neighbourhood based deprivation over the s1991 to 2001 decade. The paper highlights the evolving and increasingly divergent cases of these cities, emphasizes the need to pay closer attention to the contextual, temporal and spatial contingency of the relationship between concentrated urban disadvantage and concentrated immigrant settlement, and considers the continued appropriateness of assessing the immigrant experience with traditional rather than immigrant specific markers of deprivation and poverty.

Smith, H. (2005). **Concentrated immigrant settlement and concentrated neighbourhood disadvantage in three Canadian cities.** *International Journal of Canadian Studies, 3,* 81 – 128.

Smith, H. & Ley, D. (2008). **Even in Canada? The multiscalar construction and experience of concentrated immigrant poverty in gateway cities.** *Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 98* (3), 686 – 713.

Smith, J. L. (2000). **The space of local control in the devolution of US public housing policy.** *Geografiska Annaler, Series B: Human Geography*, *82B* (4), 221 – 233.

Sweeping changes in national policy aim to radically transform public housing in the US. The goal is to reduce social isolation & increase opportunities for low-income tenants by demolishing "worst case" housing, most of which is modern, high-rise buildings with high vacancy & crime rates, & replacing it with "mixed-income" developments & tenant-based assistance to disperse current public housing families. Transformation relies on the national government devolving more decision-making power to local government & public housing authorities. The assumption here is that decentralizing the responsibility for public housing will yield more effective results & be more efficient. This paper explores the problematic nature of decentralization as it has been conceptualized in policy discourse, focusing on the underlying assumptions about the benefits of increasing local control in the implementation of national policy. As this paper describes, this conceived space of local control does not take into account the spatial features that have historically shaped where & how low-income families live in the US, including racism & classism & a general aversion by the market to produce affordable rental units & mixed-income developments. As a result, this conceived space of local control places the burden on low-income residents to make transformation a success. To make this case, Wittgenstein's (1958) poststructural view of language is combined with Lefebvre's view of space to provide a framework in which to examine US housing policy dis-

course as a "space producing" activity. The Chicago Housing Authority's Plan for Transformation is used to illustrate how local efforts to transform public housing reproduce a functional space for local control that is incapable of generating many of the proposed benefits of decentralization for public housing tenants.

Smith, N. (1996). *The new urban frontier: Gentrification and the revanchist city*. London: Routledge.

Why have so many central and inner cities in Europe, North America and Australia been so radically revamped in the last three decades, converting urban decay into new chic? Will the process continue in the twenty-first century or has it ended? What does this mean for the people who live there? Can they do anything about it? This book challenges conventional wisdom, which holds gentrification to be the simple outcome of new middle-class tastes and a demand for urban living. It reveals gentrification as part of a much larger shift in the political economy and culture of the late twentieth century. Documenting in gritty detail the conflicts that gentrification brings to the new urban 'frontiers', the author explores the interconnections of urban policy, patterns of investment, eviction, and homelessness. The failure of liberal urban policy and the end of the 1980s financial boom have made the end-of-the-century city a darker and more dangerous place. Public policy and the private market are conspiring against minorities, working people, the poor, and the homeless as never before. In the emerging revanchist city, gentrification has become part of this policy of revenge.

Social Exclusion Unit (2000). *National strategy for neighbourhood renewal: A framework for consultation*. London: HMSO.

http://64.233.167.104/search?q=cache:iIOV4PZmZCcJ:www.lga.gov.uk/lga/socialaffairs/neighbourhood.pdf+social+exclusion+unit+2000.+national+strategy+for+neighbourhood+renewal&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=4&gl=ca

Somerville, P., van Beckhoven, E., & van Kempen, R. (2009). **The decline and rise of neighbourhoods: The importance of neighbourhood governance.** *European Journal of Housing Policy*, *9* (1), 25 – 44.

There is a substantial literature on the explanation of neighbourhood change. Most of this literature concentrates on identifying factors and developments behind processes of decline. This paper reviews the literature, focusing on the identification of patterns of neighbourhood change, and argues that the concept of neighbourhood governance is a missing link in attempts to explain these patterns. Including neighbourhood governance in the explanations of neighbourhood change and decline will produce better explanatory models and, finally, a better view about what is actually steering neighbourhood change.

Spevec, D., & Bogadi, S. K. (2009). **Croatian cities under transformation: New tendencies in housing and segregation.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 454 – 468.

This paper analyses changes and new tendencies related to housing and segregation patterns in Croatian cities following the process of transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. Housing in Croatia has experienced large changes since the beginning of the 1990s, including a massive privatisation process of public housing, rising costs of housing and an increasing diversification of housing types. New developments and changes in housing policy have to a large extent influenced the development of residential differentiation in larger Croatian cities.

Stare, U. (2004). **City in change: Globalization, local politics and urban movements in contemporary Stockholm.** *International Journal of Urban & Regional Research, 28* (1), 68 – 85.

In this article contemporary city change in Stockholm is first described against a background of theories on global cities. Stockholm cannot be seen as a global city, but displays many typical signs of the ongoing development in global cities. In the article this is shown by examining the situation in Stockholm regarding the economic structure, especially the expanding IT-sector, social and economic polarization, local politics and the efforts to improve the infrastructure. In the change of the city social movements have been very active. Since the 1960s three different kinds of movements have existed, which are described and analysed against a background of theories on social movements. The first of these, the so-called neighbourhood movement, emerged at the end of the 1960s and had all the typical signs of the so-called 'new' social movements of that time. In the 1990s a new envi-

ronmental movement acted mainly against proposed big traffic-routes. This movement reflected in its structure some important features of today's society: fragmentation, individualization and globalization. At the end of the 1990s a third movement emerged as a reaction against the new competitive urban politics and the ongoing change of the city. Finally, the modifying impact that movements and local factors in Stockholm have had on globalization is discussed, as well as the difficulty in estimating the impact of movements on local politics.

Ström, P. (2009). **Book review***: International business geography: Case studies of corporate firms –* **Edited by P.Pellenbarg & E. Wever.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 569 – 570.

Suttor, G. (2007). *Growth management and affordable housing in Greater Toronto: A macro view of Toronto social mix and polarization.* Toronto: University of Toronto, Cities Centre.

Affordable housing has strong links to two issues prominent on the urban agenda today: high-need neighbour-hoods with concentrated poverty, and urban growth management. All are connected to broader urban prosperity and quality of life.

Sýkora, L. (2009). **New socio-spatial formations: Places of residential segregation and separation in Czechia.** *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 100* (4), 417 – 435.

The paper investigates places of residential segregation and separation in Czech cities and discusses them in the context of new socio-spatial divisions that are emerging in the context of post-socialist transformations in the Czech Republic. It is argued that in post-socialist countries, where patterns shaped in previous decades still apply and new patterns conditioned by the mechanisms of capitalist society are emerging, the current pattern of segregation can be better understood by referring to specific socio-spatial formations. Localities with concentrations of particular social groups (high and low social status populations, Roma and foreigners) are identified using a press survey, a survey of local government and analysis of census data. The concluding discussion is devoted to socio-spatial formations that represent the most distinct forms of segregation and separation in the contemporary Czechia.

Tabb, W.K. (1997). **Globalization is not an issue, the power of capital is the issue.** *Monthly Review, 49* (2), 20-34.

Tabb critiques the strong version of globalization that has disempowered much of the left.

Taylor, P.J. (2005). **Leading world cities: Empirical evaluations of urban nodes in multiple networks.** *Urban Studies*, *42* (8), 1593 - 1608.

This is an empirical paper that uses an interlocking network model to evaluate the importance of leading world cities within contemporary globalisation. Cities are treated as locales through which four globalisations-economic, cultural, political and social-are produced and reproduced. Sixteen sets of data describing agents of global network formation, such as global service firms, NGOs and UN agencies, are analysed to measure cities' overall network locations and sub-net articulator roles. Analyses are synthesised in a taxonomy of leading world cities that identifies five classes of 'global city' and types of other world cities.

Teixeira, C. (2007). **Residential experiences and the culture of suburbanization: A case study of Portuguese homebuyers in Mississauga.** *Housing Studies*, *22* (4), 495 - 521.

This paper examines the housing experiences of immigrants to Canada through a survey of first-generation Portuguese homebuyers in Mississauga, a suburb of Toronto. The survey focused on the push/pull factors leading to their decision to live in the suburbs, their housing search strategies, and their use of services in Mississauga and in the initial area of Portuguese immigrant settlement in downtown Toronto. This study uses data from a questionnaire administered to 110 Portuguese homebuyers in 1990, shortly after their first move to suburban Mississauga; a sample of those respondents were re-interviewed in 2003. The evidence indicates that these immigrants were 'pulled' into relocating to Mississauga because of their desire to live in a single-family dwelling in a good

neighbourhood. Their housing search relied extensively on ethnic sources of information, particularly Portuguese real estate agents. In general, this group of immigrants expressed satisfaction with their move. The Portuguese community in Mississauga is characterized by a form of voluntary segregation, which seems to be partly a result of their reliance on their own ethnic community for information, language barriers to participating in non-Portuguese activities, and a cultural preference for living near people of the same ethnic background. One consequence of this re-segregation process, by which Portuguese people recreate a Portuguese 'homeland' in the suburbs, has been the limitation of their social contacts with members of other ethnic communities that have also settled in suburban Mississauga.

Todd, G. (1995). **'Going global' in the semi-periphery: world cities as political projects.** The case of Toronto. In P. L. Knox & P. T. Taylor (Eds.). *World cities in a World-System* (pp. 192 - 212). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Townshend, I. J. (2001). **The contribution of social and experiential community structures to the intra-urban ecology of well-being.** *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, *10* (2), 175 – 215.

This sty investigates the contribution of neighborhood social structures & aggregate (neighborhood) experiential community structures to the geography of well-being in Lethbridge, Alberta. Multivariate Principal Components Analysis is used to identify a series of 11 social structure dimensions for the neighborhoods, & 16 experiential community structures for a sample of residents. Multiple regression analysis is used to investigate the relative contribution of each set of predictors, & the degree to which they account for the geography of well-being. Results point to the primacy of the experiential (human agency) factors & the insignificance of neighborhood social structure features as determinants of well-being. It is shown that this impact is partial, explaining 42% of the spatial variation in well-being, & selective, in that only a subset of distinctive experiential features significantly contribute to the spatial structure of well-being in the city.

Townshend, I. J. (2002). **Age-segregated and gated retirement communities in the third age: The differential contribution of place - Community to self-actualization.** *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, *29* (3), 371 - 396.

The author focuses on the role of place-based community both in in-situ aging and in age-segregated (often gated and walled) retirement villages within cities as a potential contributor towards self-actualization. Elderly individuals in a case study in Calgary, Alberta, were measured on the short index of self actualization and a series of multivariate 'structures' of place-community associated with behavioral, cognitive, and affective features of community derived from a principal components analysis of community indicator variables. Self-actualization tendencies were not found to differ by residential context. Multiple regression models showed a similar overall contribution of all community structures to self-actualization in the different residential contexts, but different sets of community structures were identified as unique and significant predictors of self-actualization in the two residential settings. This differential impact may signal that a variety of forms and structures of person-environment congruence amongst the elderly yield similar psychological outcomes.

Townshend, I. J. (2006). **From public neighbourhoods to multi-tier private neighbourhoods: the evolving ecology of neighbourhood privatization in Calgary.** *GeoJournal, 66* (1-2), 103 – 120.

The privatization of urban space, as represented in the trend towards a wide variety of common interest developments and increasing prevalence of gated communities, is an international phenomenon. Recent research has not systematically explored the ways in which these types of developments are collectively re-shaping the public and private realms of the city at large. This empirical study of community areas in a Canadian city describes a number of historical private neighbourhood development trends and their convergence in space and time. Based on the empirical generalizations, a conceptual model is developed to illustrate how the trends may have combined to produce a new geography or ecology of space privatization within the city, one in which the older public city is being circumscribed and bounded by new territories of multi-tiered privatization.

Townshend, I. J., & Walker, R. (2002). **The structure of income residential segregation in Canadian metropolitan areas.** *Canadian Journal of Regional Science*, *25* (1), 25 – 52.

Factorial ecology studies have long identified socio-economic status or income to be one of the most important dimensions of variation or residential segregation in the social ecology of the city. Recent studies have argued that residential segregation is a multidimensional construct, to be conceptualised as: i) geographical unevenness; ii) the probability of exposure of minorities to the majority; iii) the degree of spatial concentration or relative density of minority groups; iv) the degree of inner city centralisation of a minority; and v) the degree of clustering or spatial contiguity amongst minority neighbourhoods. Within the context of the urban system important insights can be gained into the dynamics of social and spatial polarisation by understanding the dimensions of segregation. This study investigates the dimensionality of income residential segregation in the Canadian metropolitan system, and finds that the structure is three-dimensional, representing: Unevenness and Isolation; Concentration and Clustering; and Centralised Density. This means that claims for a five-dimensional structure of segregation may not be universally valid, but may differ for different types of social segregation. The paper identifies how a multiple dimensional approach to income segregation provides insights into the system-wide spatial patterns of segregation for income minorities. It also shows that if a single index of segregation is required, without concern for pattern effects, little is to be gained by this more complex analysis over the traditional use of the Index of Dissimilarity.

Townshend, T. (2006). **From inner city to inner suburb? Addressing housing aspirations in low demand areas in Newcastle Gateshead, UK.** *Housing Studies*, *21* (4), 501 -521.

The thrust of current UK government policy on housing design and location is to get more of the population to live in more urban, higher density, better quality developments on reused brownfield land. Such thinking has been influenced by wider European trends and in particular New Urbanism theories from the US. It has been argued however, particularly from the perspective of mass house builders, that UK policies run counter to what the house buying public actually want and aspire to. Further, can such policies really succeed in urban areas where there is low demand for housing and large numbers of existing properties lie empty and abandoned? This paper begins to address some of these issues by reviewing existing literature in the field and through discussing the results of an empirical project undertaken for NewcastleGateshead Pathfinder Housing Market Renewal Partnership, looking at the nature of some of the qualitative drivers behind people's housing choice and what these might mean for future policy directions.

United Way of Greater Toronto (2004). *Poverty by postal code: The geography of neighbourhood poverty, 1981-2001.* Toronto: United Way of Greater Toronto.
www.unitedwaytoronto.com/whoWeHelp/reports/pdf/PovertybyPostalCodeFinal.pdf

The number of poor Toronto neighbourhoods is rising at a rapid rate.In the past two decades, Toronto has changed dramatically and not all for the good. The income gap is widening and neighbourhood poverty has intensified. As the numbers of high poverty neighbourhoods increase – especially in the inner suburbs – everyone's quality of life suffers. United Way explores the changing geography of neighbourhood poverty in Poverty by Postal Code, its newest report. Poverty by Postal Code encourages public debate and action - the first steps in preserving Toronto as one of the best places in the world to live.

United Way of Greater Toronto, Strong Neighbourhoods Task Force, City of Toronto (2005). *Strong neighbourhoods: A commitment to action.* Toronto: United Way of Greater Toronto.

In April 2003, the Toronto City Summit Alliance released its report, Enough Talk, which called upon the Prime Minister and Premier to implement a new fiscal deal for municipalities, and to immediately address the need for new physical infrastructure in the Toronto area. It also pressed government to address the urgent need for more affordable housing, improved access to post-secondary education, quicker economic integration of newcomers, and new social infrastructure in the City's poorest neighbourhoods. The Strong Neighbourhood Task Force was formed in April 2004 to take up the challenge of Enough Talk. A joint initiative of United Way of Greater Toronto and the City of Toronto, and with the support of the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario, the goal of the Strong Neighbourhood Task Force was to build an action plan for revitalizing Toronto neighbourhoods. The Task Force was comprised of civic leaders from the private, labour, voluntary, and public sectors in

the City of Toronto. Together, they recognized the importance of strong neighbourhoods to Toronto's standing as a world class city, and together, they were committed to mobilizing the attention and the resources that are necessary for Toronto to regain its reputation as a city of great neighbourhoods. Toronto has an incredible opportunity to learn from the experience of other countries, and take action to enhance its reputation as a "city of neighbourhoods." We must seize this opportunity, and ensure our struggling neighbourhoods do not slip into decline. Toronto can be a city of inclusive, welcoming, cohesive and participatory neighbourhoods, a city where no one is disadvantaged because of where they live. The Task Force was confident that the will to act on this vision exists at all levels, and that a formal commitment to strengthen Toronto's neighbourhoods can be won. To this end, they made ten recommendations within the report.

Vaiou, D., & Lykogianni, R. (2006). **Women, neighbourhoods and everyday life.** *Urban Studies, 43* (4), 731 – 743.

van Criekingen, M., & Decroly, J.-M. (2003). **Revisiting the diversity of gentrification: Neighbourhood renewal processes in Brussels and Montreal.** *Urban Studies, 40* (11), 2451 - 2468.

This article provides a comparative analysis of neighbourhood renewal processes in Brussels and Montreal based on a typology of such processes wherein gentrification is precisely delimited. In this way, it seeks to break with the extensive use of a chaotic conception of gentrification referring to the classic stage model when dealing with the geographical diversity of neighbourhood renewal, within or between cities. In both Brussels and Montreal, the gentrification concept only adequately describes the upward movement of very restricted parts of the inner city, while neighbourhood renewal in general more typically comprises marginal gentrification, upgrading and incumbent upgrading. Evidence drawn from the case studies suggests that each of these processes is relevant on its own-i.e. linked to a particular set of causal factors-rather than composing basically transitional states within a step-by-step progression towards a common gentrified fate. Empirical results achieved in Brussels and Montreal suggest that a typology such as the one implemented in this article could be used further in wider research aimed at building a geography of neighbourhood renewal throughout Western cities.

van Criekingen, M. (2008). **Towards a geography of displacement: Moving out of Brussels' gentrifying neighbourhoods**. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, 23* (3), 199 – 213.

van der Wusten, H., & Musterd, S. (1998). **Welfare state effects on inequality and segregation: concluding remarks.** In S. Musterd & W. Ostendorf (Eds.). *Urban segregation and the welfare state: Inequality and exclusion in Western cities* (pp. 223 - 247). London: Routledge.

van Gent, W.P.C., Musterd, S. & Ostendorf, W.J.M. (2009) **Bridging the social divide? Reflections on current Dutch neighbourhood policy**. Journal of Housing and the Built Environment. 24, 357–368.

Current Dutch urban policy has opted for a focused approach to solve urban social problems. The Minister of 'Housing, Neighbourhoods and Integration' aims at tackling social deprivation and liveability problems in a limited number of neighbourhoods. Several assumptions underpin the policy ambitions: e.g., a strong interrelationship between social deprivation and liveability; a clear social and spatial divide in Dutch society; and extra negative effects of problem accumulation. In this paper, these assumptions are tested. It is concluded that the two types of problems are in fact unrelated; targeting a limited number of neighbourhoods does not effectively address social deprivation. Furthermore, there is yet insufficient research to support the idea that there would be extra negative effects associated with an accumulation of social deprivation and liveability problems.

van Kempen, E. T. (1994). **The dual city and the poor: Social polarisation, social segregation and life chances.** *Urban Studies*, *31* (7), 995 - 1015.

Despite its appeal and apparent clarity the dual city idea hides a rather vague and confused image of the post-industrial city and its socio-spatial patterning. This paper focuses on the meaning of the dual city as a spatial model and its relation to the modern poverty idea. First, the presuppositions of the dual city concept are dis-

cussed, underlining the ambiguous relations between the concepts of economic restructuring, social polarisation and social stratification and the socio-spatial divide the dual city suggests. Evidence from the Netherlands is used to sustain the argument. Secondly, the concept of life chances is introduced to clarify the role of the spatial concentration of poverty in shaping the urban poverty problem. Following the discerned three dimensions of the life chances concept as a lead, it is argued that the spatial concentration of poverty is both an outcome and a part of the restricted life chances of the urban poor.

van Kempen, E. T. (1997). **Poverty pockets and life chances: On the role of place in shaping social inequality.** *The American Behavioral Scientist,* 41 (3), 430 - 449.

Living in certain neighborhoods may exacerbate the poverty problem by affecting the life chances of people negatively. The important question is by which mechanisms the disadvantaged positions of the inhabitants of an area are reinforced. A reduced access to the job market, social isolation, stigmatization, and limited access to social citizenship rights can be seen as the most important mechanisms. What it means to be poor and live in a "poverty pocket" is explained by Dahrendorf 's conceptualization of the idea of life chances, which can be unfolded in a provision, an entitlements, and a ligatures component. Although still much research is needed, it is concluded that living in poverty pockets affect life chances. This has not only to do with the quality of goods and services offered but maybe even more so with the difficult access poor people in poverty pockets have to provisions. In this article, I will focus on the role of place in shaping social inequality. The central question is whether and how the spatial concentration of poverty in certain areas or neighborhoods exacerbates the poverty problem by affecting the life chances of people negatively.

van Kempen, E. T. (2002). **'Poverty pockets' and social exclusion: On the role of place in shaping social inequality.** In P. Marcuse and R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 240 - 257). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

van Kempen, R. (2002). **Towards partitioned cities in the Netherlands? Changing patterns of segregation in a highly developed welfare state.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 88 – 108). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Last paragraph from Introduction quoted: "Has the retreating welfare state affected the spatial configuration of different types of households in Dutch cities? This chapter investigates how patterns have changed and offers some explanations for these changes. We want to find out if there is a tendency towards more partitioned cities in the Netherlands and, if so, why. The changing role of the state is central, but other factors – such as changing economic, demographic, and socio-cultural variables – should also be taken into account."

van Kempen, R. (2002). **The academic formulations: Explanations for the partitioned city.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 35 - 56). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Paragraph from introduction quoted: "The aim of this chapter is to give a brief overview on the development of the academic explanations of spatial concentration and spatial segregation. It will be shown that there has always been a clear tendency of looking at the phenomenon of spatial segregation one-sidedly, with attention for only some explanatory factors, while explicitly or implicitly omitting other variables. This also specifically holds for the role of the state. Only recently have more or less integrated explanations become popular." 36

van Kempen, R. (2005). **Segregation and housing conditions of immigrants in western European cities**. In Y. Kazepov (Ed.), *Cities of Europe, changing contexts, local arrangements, and the challenge to urban cohesion* (pp. 190 – 209). Oxford: Blackwell.

van Kempen, R. (2007). **Divided cities in the 21ˢᵗ century: Challenging the importance of globalization.** *Journal of Housing and Built Environment*, *22* (1), 13 - 31.

In this paper the focus is on the explanation of divided cities. We will make clear that many elements of older theories are still very relevant when divisions within cities have to be explained. This is obviously still the case in a world which is described by a large number of geographers and urban sociologists as increasingly globalising. A main argument could be that in the last three decades or so the process of globalisation has become enormously influential in explaining changes within cities, but in this paper we want to modify this notion. Our argument will be that attention for globalisation is useful, but that we should never exaggerate the influence of this process in a city as a whole and in parts of that city. In other words: we want to challenge the importance of globalisation when explaining divided cities or urban change in general. This paper is partly based on two books edited by Peter Marcuse and Ronald van Kempen. The first one (Globalizing Cities: A New Spatial Order?) was published by Blackwell in 2000 (Marcuse & van Kempen, 2000a), the second one (Of States and Cities: The Partitioning of Urban Space) was published by Oxford University Press in 2002 (Marcuse & van Kempen, 2002).

van Kempen, R., & Bolt, G. (2009). **Social cohesion, social mix, and urban policies in the Netherlands.** *Journal of housing and the built environment*, *24* (4), 457 – 475.

 Urban policy in the Netherlands has long been focused on improving disadvantaged urban districts. In the last 13 years policy has become particularly area-based. Here the spatial concentration of low-income households has been seen as a highly problematic issue. Because of this negative view of these concentrations, a housing mix in the problematic urban areas has been considered to be one of the most promising solutions. A housing mix would result in a social mix and more social cohesion within the district. Strikingly, numerous researchers point out that the social mix might not resolve the problems in those areas, while at the same time central and local government holds on to the idea of the mix. We give some background of urban policy in the Netherlands and focus on the relationship between social mix and social cohesion. After a brief review of the literature on this relationship, we give an account of recent Dutch urban policies, particularly on the role of social mix and social cohesion within them. This review yields some important inferences for future urban policies in the Netherlands and other West European countries.

van Kempen, R., Dekker, K., Hall, S., & Tosics, I. (Eds.) (2005). *Restructuring large housing estates in Europe.* Bristol: Policy Press.

All over Europe post-Second World War large-scale housing estates face physical, economic, social and cultural problems. This book presents the key findings of a major EU-funded research programme into the restructuring of twenty-nine large-scale housing estates in Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Europe. Policy and practice between and within the ten countries studied - UK, the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, Spain, and France - is compared. While existing literature focuses on the negative aspects of large-scale housing estates, this book starts from the premise that the estates can be transformed into attractive places to live and focuses on the possibilities of sustainability and renewal through social, physical and policy actions. Specifically, the book explains the origins and nature of contemporary problems on the estates; examines which policy objectives, measures and processes have had the greatest impact; assesses and compares a wide range of local, regional and national initiatives; discusses current ideas and philosophies, such as 'place making' and 'collaborative planning' that are likely to influence future policy and practice and provides good practice guidance for neighbourhood sustainability and renewal. Written by a multi-national team of experts and drawing on original fieldwork, the book provides unique comparative insights into the present and future position of large-scale housing estates in Europe. Restructuring large-scale housing estates in Europe is an invaluable resource for a wide audience of academics, researchers, students and policy makers in the fields of housing, urban studies, community studies, regeneration, planning and social policy.

van Kempen, R., & Marcuse, P. (1997). **A new spatial order in cities?** *American Behavioral Scientist*, *41* (3), 285 - 298.

The forces that produce the internal shape of cities may be divided into three categories: (a) those derived from a supacity level (global, national, regional); (b) those internal to the city but structural to general city form, responding with a common logic both to external and internal changing pressures; and (c) those particular to specif-

ic cities. In this article, we attempt to deal with the first two of these three categories, with a brief comment on the third at the very end.

van Kempen, R., & Murie, A. (2009). **The new divided city: Changing patterns in European cities.** *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 100* (4), 377 – 398.

Over the last 20 years there has been a vigorous discussion of evidence related to new and more intense social and spatial divisions within European cities. These contributions have identified social and spatial polarisation associated with globalisation, deindustrialisation and the increasing income inequalities arising from these. However, various 'moderating' factors were identified to explain why different outcomes were emerging in European cities than in their American counterparts. In this context much of the literature has focused on types of national welfare state and as these arrangements have come under pressure across Europe it may be expected that differences from the USA may decline. However there are other literatures that, rather than emphasising the importance of national welfare states, refer to the stronger interventionist traditions of European governments and the distinctive characteristics of European cities. Differences in these dimensions within Europe -- includingthose related to urban planning and decommodified housing -- do not correlate with typologies of national welfare states and suggest continuing divergence within Europe and between Europe and the USA. Working within this framework, this introduction to a special issue argues that although European welfare states have weakened, other factors continue to sustain differences between European and American cities. When looking at newly emerging spatial patterns, the major economic and political changes experienced in countries in Central and Eastern Europe are important in explaining why these countries often show causes and effects that differ from their counterparts in Western Europe.

van Kempen, R., & Ozuekren, A.O. (Eds.) (1998). **Ethnic segregation in cities: new forms and explanations in a dynamic world.** *Urban Studies*, *35* (10), 1631 - 1911.

As an introduction to this special issue on ethnic segregation in cities, we offer the readers an overview of the explanatory factors of ethnic segregation and spatial concentration in modern welfare states. After a discussion of the disadvantages and advantages of segregation and concentration, which can be seen as the impetus behind the widespread interest in this topic, we will briefly review some 'traditional' theories. That review will be followed by a closer look at behavioural theories and explanations in which constraints are central. The next section will elaborate on restructuring processes, giving special attention to economic change and its effects on cities, groups and spatial arrangements. We will conclude this introduction with a few remarks on the future of ethnic segregation and concentration and outline some possible directions for future research in this field.

van Kempen, R., & Priemus, H. (1999). **Undivided cities in the Netherlands: Present situation and political rhetoric.** *Housing Studies, 14* (5), 641 – 657.

In various countries we observe governments aiming to produce mixed income areas to reduce or prevent spatial segregation. This almost always implies a redifferentiation, or restructuring of the housing stock of low-income areas. This strategy has its advantages and disadvantages. Redifferentiation and restructuring are based on the idea that solutions to the problems of spatial segregation and concentration can be found in the housing stock. This is also the case in the Netherlands. Since 1997, the Dutch Government has advocated a housing policy promoting a restructuring of urban neighbourhoods by building more expensive dwellings in traditionally low-income areas in order to influence the income mix in these neighbourhoods, thereby implying that this is a positive and feasible development. This paper will focus on the goals of the undivided cities formulated by the Dutch Government and the arguments concerning the relation between segregation and restructuring of the urban housing stock. The paper will also examine the income mix and income segregation in Dutch urban areas itself. Is there any reason to aim at a larger spatial differentiation of income?

van Kempen, R., & Van Weesep, J. (1991). **Housing low-income households in Dutch cities.** In G. Saglamer & A.O. Ozuekren (Eds.). *Housing for the urban poor* (pp. 9 - 21), Istanbul: Istanbul Technical University.

Van Winden, W. (2010). **Knowledge and the European city.** *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 101* (1), 100 – 106.

This paper discusses and illustrates the 'knowledge turn' in urban policy across Europe. We identify four manifestations of it: 1) widespread efforts to lure knowledge workers; 2) a growing involvement of knowledge institutes in urban development and planning processes, 3) an explicit 'knowledge based' approach to planning and the design of public space, and 4) efforts to underline a 'knowledge city' identity using all kinds of marketing and branding techniques.

Vartanian, T., Buck, P. & Gleason, P. (2007). **Intergenerational neighborhood-type mobility: Examining differences between blacks and whites.** *Housing Studies*, *22* (5), 833-856.

Using sibling data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics linked with US Census data, this paper examines the intergenerational nature of neighborhood quality. It is hypothesized that the quality of where one resides as an adult is a function of one's childhood neighborhood through the conditioning and constraining of adult residential choice. Further, it is posited that this relationship varies by race and is stronger for those living in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods, especially blacks. Descriptively, the study finds that childhood neighborhood conditions of black and white children are vastly different. Few whites live in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods, and few blacks live in the most advantaged neighborhoods. The sibling fixed effect regression results confirm the hypothesis that childhood neighborhood disadvantage has negative effects on adult neighborhood quality for those living in the lowest quality, race-specificneighborhoods.

Vermeij, L., van Duijn, M. A. J., & Baerveldt, C. (2009). **Ethnic segregation in context: Social discrimination among native dutch pupils and their ethnic minority classmates**. *Social Networks, 31* (4), 230 - 239.

Social discrimination, defined as the relative preference for intra-ethnic over inter-ethnic relationships, was studied in pupils' networks in Dutch secondary school classes. While native Dutch pupils (ethnic majority members) mainly named fellow majority members, ethnic minority members reported ties with as many majority as minority members. Considering the ethnic composition of the classroom, however, majority members discriminated less than minorities. No strong effect of classroom ethnic composition on social discrimination was found, whereas neighborhood composition was shown to clearly influence social discrimination: ethnic minority members were more, and majority members less inclined to discriminate in neighborhoods with more ethnic presence.

Wacquant, L. (1993). **Urban outcasts: Stigma and division in the black American ghetto and the French urban periphery.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *17* (3), 366 - 383.

Wacquant, L. (2002). **The rise of advanced marginality: Notes on its nature and implications.** In P. Marcuse, & R. van Kempen (Eds.). *Of states and cities: The partitioning of urban space* (pp. 221 - 239). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Waldinger, R. (1993). **The ethnic enclave debate revisited.** *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 17* (3): 444 - 452.

Walker, A. (**1997**) *Britain divided: The growth of social exclusion in the 1980s and 1990s.* London: CPAG.

Produced in the run-up to the last General Election, *Britain Divided* chronicles the processes of social exclusion, looking at tax and social security changes and the growth of poverty and inequality. Different dimensions of exclusion are examined, including how it is compounded by gender and race, and how poor people have fared worst in education, housing, health and unemployment. Regional inequalities, privatisation, food policy and other issues are assessed. A bleak picture is presented, but *Britain Divided* also offers a way forward for improving social securit, arguing that we can afford a decent welfare state.

Walks, R.A. (2001). **The social ecology of the Post-Fordist/Global City? Economic restructuring and socio-spatial polarisation in the Toronto urban region.** *Urban Studies*, *38* (3), 407 - 447.

Numerous authors have asserted that globalisation and occupational changes associated with post-Fordist economic restructuring have led to a growth in intraurban social disparity and even polarisation. This hypothesis is most consistently articulated in the literature on global cities. However, the social effects of post-Fordist economic restructuring and the interplay between occupational changes and social and spatial factors within urban areas are not well understood. This paper seeks to provide an initial investigation into processes of socioeconomic change which may be presently occurring within cities, and to model how such processes may be articulated within urban space. To gauge the impact of occupational restructuring on the social structure of the city, and to test the assertion that economic changes are related to increased polarisation, shifts in occupation, immigration and income variables in the urban region of Toronto, Canada, are examined. The patterns of social and spatial change occurring between 1971 ands 1991 are plotted and the possible tendencies towards increasing polarisation are analysed and discussed.

Walks, R.A. (2004). **Suburbanization, the vote, and changes in Federal and Provincial political representation and influence between inner cities and suburbs in large Canadian urban regions, 1945-1999.** *Urban Affairs Review*, *39* (4), 411 - 440.

This article examines the degree to which the relative growth of suburban electoral districts in Canada's largest urban regions (Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver) has lead to a loss of potential political influence within government on behalf of Canadian inner cities and/or to more support for right-wing political parties. The study finds that although inner cities and suburbs have increasingly diverged in their voting behavior in both federal and provincial elections, the growth of suburban electoral districts has not directly translated into a loss of representation and influence for inner cities. Instead, representation and influence within government are highly dependent upon the party that is in power. At the federal level, the dominance of the Liberal Party has meant that inner cities have tended to wield greater, and the suburbs less, influence, whereas at the level of Ontario provincial politics, the suburbs have indeed been overrepresented and found to wield greater influence within government to the detriment of the inner cities.

Walks, R. A. (Forthcoming). **New divisions: Social polarization and neighbourhood inequality in the Canadian city**. In T.E. Bunting and P. Filion (Eds.), *Canadian Cities in Transition (4th Edition)* (chapter in forthcoming publication). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Walks, R. A., & August, M. (2008). *The factors inhibiting gentrification in areas with little non-market housing: Policy lessons from the Toronto experience. Urban Studies, 45* (12), 2595 – 2626.

Walks, R.A., & Bourne, L.S. (2006). **Ghettos in Canada's cities? Racial segregation, ethnic enclaves and poverty concentration in Canadian urban areas.** *Canadian Geographer*, *50* (3), 273 – 297.

Recent literature suggests a growing relationship between the clustering of certain visible minority groups in urban neighbourhoods and the spatial concentration of poverty in Canadian cities, raising the spectre of ghettoization. This paper examines whether urban ghettos along the U.S. model are forming in Canadian cities, using census data for 1991 and 2001 and borrowing a neighbourhood classification system specifically designed for comparing neighbourhoods in other countries to the U.S. situation. Ecological analysis is then performed in order to compare the importance of minority concentration, neighbourhood classification housing stock attributes in improving our understanding of the spatial patterning of low-income populations in Canadian cities in 2001. The findings suggest that ghettoization along U.S. lines is not a factor in Canadian cities and that a high degree of racial concentration is not necessarily associated with greater neighbourhood poverty. On the other hand, the concentration of apartment housing, of visible minorities in general, and of a high level of racial diversity in particular, do help in accounting for the neighbourhood patterning of low income. We suggest that these findings result as much from growing income inequality within as between each visible minority group. This increases the odds

of poor visible minorities of each group ending up in the lowest-cost, least-desirable neighbourhoods from which they cannot afford to escape (including social housing in the inner suburbs). By contrast, wealthier members of minority groups are more mobile and able to self-select into higher-status 'ethnic communities'. This research thus reinforces pleas for a more nuanced interpretation of segregation, ghettoization and neighbourhood dynamics.

Walks, R. A., & Maaranen, R. (2008a). *The timing, patterning, and forms of gentrification and neighbourhood upgrading in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, 1961 to 2001.* Research Paper 211, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, Cities Centre, University of Toronto.

This report presents a method for determining the timing, patterning, and forms of gentrification and residential neighbourhood upgrading between the 1960s and 2001 in Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver, using census data. The resulting maps show a clear geography of gentrification in each city, whereby the process starts in a few core areas and moves outwards into adjacent neighbourhoods, as well as a "gentrification frontier" in each city, where gentrification is likely to occur in future. The authors also identify the main forms of gentrification (deconversion of older housing stock, new construction, and the conversion of non-residential buildings to housing) and the way in which these forms combine to produce gentrified neighbourhoods in each city. They note that although new construction presents an opportunity to mitigate the problems caused by gentrification, this opportunity has not been seized. If present trends continue, the inner cities of Canada's three largest cities will become the preserve of elites, while low-income households are forced to occupy less accessible fringe locations, a situation that contributes to social exclusion

Walks, R. A., & Maaranen, R. (2008b). *Gentrification, social mix, and social polarization: Testing the linkages in large Canadian cities*. *Urban Geography, 29* (4), 293 – 326.

Waters, M. (1995). *Globalization.* London: Routledge.

The constraints of geography are shrinking and the world is becoming a single place. Globalization and the global society are increasingly occupying the centre of sociological debates. Widely discussed by journalists and a key goal for many businesses, globalization has become a buzz-word in recent years. In this extensively revised and restructured new edition of *Globalization*, Malcolm Waters provides a user-friendly introduction to the main arguments about the process, including a chapter on the critiques of the globalization thesis that have emerged since the first edition was published.

Weber, M. (1921) [reprinted 1958]. *The city*. Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press.

Weber, R., & Smith, J. (2003). A**ssets and neighborhoods: The role of individual assets in neighborhood revitalization**. *Housing Policy Debate*, *14* (1/2), 169 - 202.

Webster, C. (2003). **The Donald Robertson memorial prizewinner 2003: The nature of the neighbourhood.** *Urban Studies*, *40* (13), 2591 - 2612.

This paper considers the order that emerges in cities as individuals exchange and pool rights over resources in pursuit of individual and mutual gain. In his 1937 article *The nature of the firm*, Ronald Coase explained the existence and size of firms in terms of transaction costs. Neighbourhoods are important units of consumption and production and can, like firms, be explained by transaction costs. A theory of the neighbourhood is developed based on transaction costs, property rights and related ideas from the new institutional economics. A neighbourhood is defined as a nexus of contracts and four rules that govern neighbourhood evolution are specified. Normative aspects of the theory are illustrated by examining the organisational order in neighbourhoods, in particular, the pattern of residual claimants in the contracts that underpin neighbourhood dynamics.

Wessel, T. (2000). **Social polarisation and socioeconomic segregation in a Welfare State: The case of Oslo.** *Urban Studies*, *37* (11), 1947 - 1967.

This paper looks at the competing theses of polarising convergence and policy-related divergence in the study of socioeconomic segregation. Using data from Oslo, Norway, it is shown that the level of segregation has remained fairly stable, or has even declined, in spite of increasing income`e inequality. This spatial stabilisation is causally related to a more flexible design in city planning and policy. It is, however, not a development in accordance with the welfare state approach proposed by Chris Hamnett and some other scholars. Rather, we observe a 'perverse' effect where social democracy has been helped by opposition policies. In consequence, the paper suggests the use of models of action and the identification of 'closed' and 'open' processes of change.

Wilson, W.J. (1987). *The truly disadvantaged: The inner city, the underclass, and public policy.* Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

"The Truly Disadvantaged" should spur critical thinking in many quarters about the causes and possible remedies for inner city poverty. As policy makers grapple with the problems of an enlarged underclass they--as well as community leaders and all concerned Americans of all races--would be advised to examine Mr. Wilson's incisive analysis."--Robert Greenstein, "New York Times Book Review" "'Must reading' for civil-rights leaders, leaders of advocacy organizations for the poor, and for elected officials in our major urban centers."--Bernard C. Watson, "Journal of Negro Education" "Required reading for anyone, presidential candidate or private citizen, who really wants to address the growing plight of the black urban underclass."--David J. Garrow, "Washington Post Book World" Selected by the editors of the "New York Times Book Review" as one of the sixteen best books of 1987.Winner of the 1988 C. Wright Mills Award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.
 This eminent sociologist has written a complex and provocative analysis of black inner-city poverty. Eschewing both liberal and conservative orthodoxies, Wilson argues that the substantial increase in urban poverty over the past few decades has not been caused by either contemporary racism or an internalized ``culture of poverty" value system. Rather it has been the result of major shifts in the economic system, as jobs have left the urban manufacturing sector for a decentralized service sector. Because race-specific policies like affirmative action have tended to benefit the black middle class, only holistic policies available to all Americans who need them can reverse this cycle of poverty. Massive job training programs and more child care would provide a start. Highly recommended for major public and college libraries.

Wilson, W.J., & Taub, R.P. (2006). *There goes the neighbourhood: Racial, ethnic, and class tensions in four Chicago neighbourhoods and their meaning for America*. New York: Knopf.

Wirth, Louis (1928). *The ghetto.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Woodsworth, J. S. (1911). **My neighbor: A study of city conditions, a plea for social service** (Reprinted 1972). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Quoted from the introduction: "This book is most timely. It makes a double appeal to the intellect and to the sympathies, and therefore is highly cultural. The marvel of it is the volume of painstaking labor to which the author has gone in order to make it an attractive and stimulating text-book for all who want to know the life of the various peoples forming the population of Canada. There is not much attempt at literary finish, but better than that the great purpose of the book is pursued in every sentence. The author has strikingly succeeded in giving to Canadians a vivid insight into the economic conditions and into the social customs of the polyglot races who are stamping new characteristics upon our nascent civilization. In dealing with social facts and theories his plan of freely using quotations from recognized authorities gives special value to the book, particularly for those who have not had much opportunity of becoming acquainted with the teeming literature of the subject. By way of illustrating and giving point to these quotations with descriptions of things as they really are in Canadian cities, the author reveals facts of the most startling character to all patriotic citizens. Though much of his illustrative material is drawn from Winnipeg, its value is not thereby' decreased but possibly enhanced, for this metropolis of the West is, probably more than any other city in Canada, the melting-pot of our country's civilization. Here most vividly the effects of immigration can be seen and studied. The fulness of knowledge displayed indicates intimateness of opportunity for study and observation and gives a satisfying sense of authority to the statements

made. It is well that those who are at ease in our Canadian Zion should be made to see so clearly and forcibly how the "other half" lives. The spirit of the work is nobly sympathetic and betokening as it does the candid scientific yet optimistic spirit of the writer, it supplies a much-needed moral impulse and contagion. This volume directs our attention to just such facts as need to be burned into the conscience of everyone having responsibility for the present and future of our country. Yet it is gratifying to see that the author never loses faith in the ultimate success of the reclaiming and uplifting agencies at work. The sentiments entertained, the activities engaged in by the Methodist Church, will come as a great surprise to many who are unaware of her philanthropic energies. As a study in civics we heartily commend this book to Canadian Methodism."

Wortley, S., & Tanner J. (2008). **Respect, friendship, and racial injustice: Justifying gang membership in a Canadian city.** In F. van Gemert, D. Peterson, & I-L. Lien (Eds.). *Street gangs, migration and ethnicity.* (pp. 192-208). Devon, United Kingdom: Willan.

From the chapter: Gangs have become an important social issue in Canada. Indeed, a recent survey indicates that over 70 percent of Canadians feel that street gangs are a serious or very serious problem within their community (Wortley and Tanner 2007). Similarly, most Canadian police agencies believe that youth gangs are increasing within their jurisdiction (Chettleburgh 2007). As in Europe, much of the public discussion about gangs has centered on the risks posed by immigration and racial diversification. The Canadian media frequently run stories about the proliferation of racial minority gangs within urban areas, and both politicians and police officials frequently lament that foreign 'gang cultures' are inconsistent with Canada's traditional values and beliefs (see Henry and Tator 2002). As a result, many Canadians believe that their country's gang problem is largely imported from other countries and concentrated within the 'non-White' population (Wortley 2002). This paper begins with a brief review of previous Canadian research to determine whether immigrants and racial minorities are in fact more involved in gang activity than native-born Whites. We then turn to analysis of data from a recent Toronto study to investigate racial differences in reasons for gang involvement. We argue that racial differences in how gang members explain or justify their gang involvement may help account for why some racial groups are more involved in gang activity than others.

Wyly, E., & Hammel, D. J. (1999). **Islands of decay in seas of renewal: Housing policy and the resurgence of gentrification**. *Housing Policy Debate, 10* (4), 711 – 771.

For many observers, the recession of the early 1990s signaled the end of what Berry called islands of renewal in seas of decay. In the past decade, however, shifts in mortgage finance have intersected with developments in assisted housing to alter the links between gentrification and housing policy. In this article, we use field observation, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data, and HOPE VI plans to analyze the resurgence of gentrification in eight U.S. cities. Between 1992 and 1997, gentrified neighborhoods attracted conventional home purchase mortgage capital at a rate that grew at more than 2.3 times the suburban rate. Logit models confirm that mortgage capital favors gentrified neighborhoods even after controlling for applicant and loan characteristics, suggesting a new relationship between mortgage lending and neighborhood change. In some cities, gentrification has surrounded islands of decay and poverty with landscapes of renewal and wealth.

Wyly, E., & Hammel, D. J. (2004). **Gentrification, segregation, and discrimination in the American urban system.** *Environment and Planning A, 36* (7), 1215-1241.

Recent discussions of the 'geography of gentrification' highlight the need for comparative analysis of the nature and consequences of inner-city transformation. In this paper, the authors map the effects of housing-market and policy changes in the 1990s, focusing on 23 large cities in the USA. Using evidence from field surveys and a mortgage-lending database, they measure the class selectivity of gentrification and its relation to processes of racial and ethnic discrimination. They find a strong resurgence of capital investment in the urban core, along with magnified class segregation. The boom of the 1990s and policies targeted towards 'new markets' narrowed certain types of racial and ethnic disparities in urban credit markets, but there is evidence of intensified discrimination and exclusion in gentrified neighborhoods.

Wyly, E. K, Martin, D. G., Mendez, P., & Holloway, S. R. (2010). **Transnational tense: Immigration and inequality in American housing markets.** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36* (2), 187 – 208.

> Spatial assimilation theory, the traditional framework for analysing urban immigration and housing, was deeply shaped by the historical-geographic contingencies of American urbanism in the 1950s and 1960s. Yet the most recent and forceful challenge to assimilationist research—transnational urbanism—is also influenced by distinctive contemporary circumstances and epistemological priorities, creating a tense and unproductive dichotomy. We contend that such apparently fundamental theoretical disputes are at least partially resolved through methodological pluralism. Understanding continuity and change in immigrant settlement and housing patterns requires that we draw on the distinct, complementary merits of transnational urbanist and spatial assimilation models—while also recognising the features of American urban development and race relations that create powerful incentives shaping the spatial trajectories of immigrant upward mobility. We evaluate these considerations through empirical case studies of the recent rise of home-ownership among Hmong immigrants in St Paul, Minnesota, and the interrelations between immigration and the intensified mortgage capitalisation of US housing markets.

Yalnizyan, A. (2007). *The rich and the rest of us: The changing face of Canada's growing gap*. Toronto: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.